

Daily Record

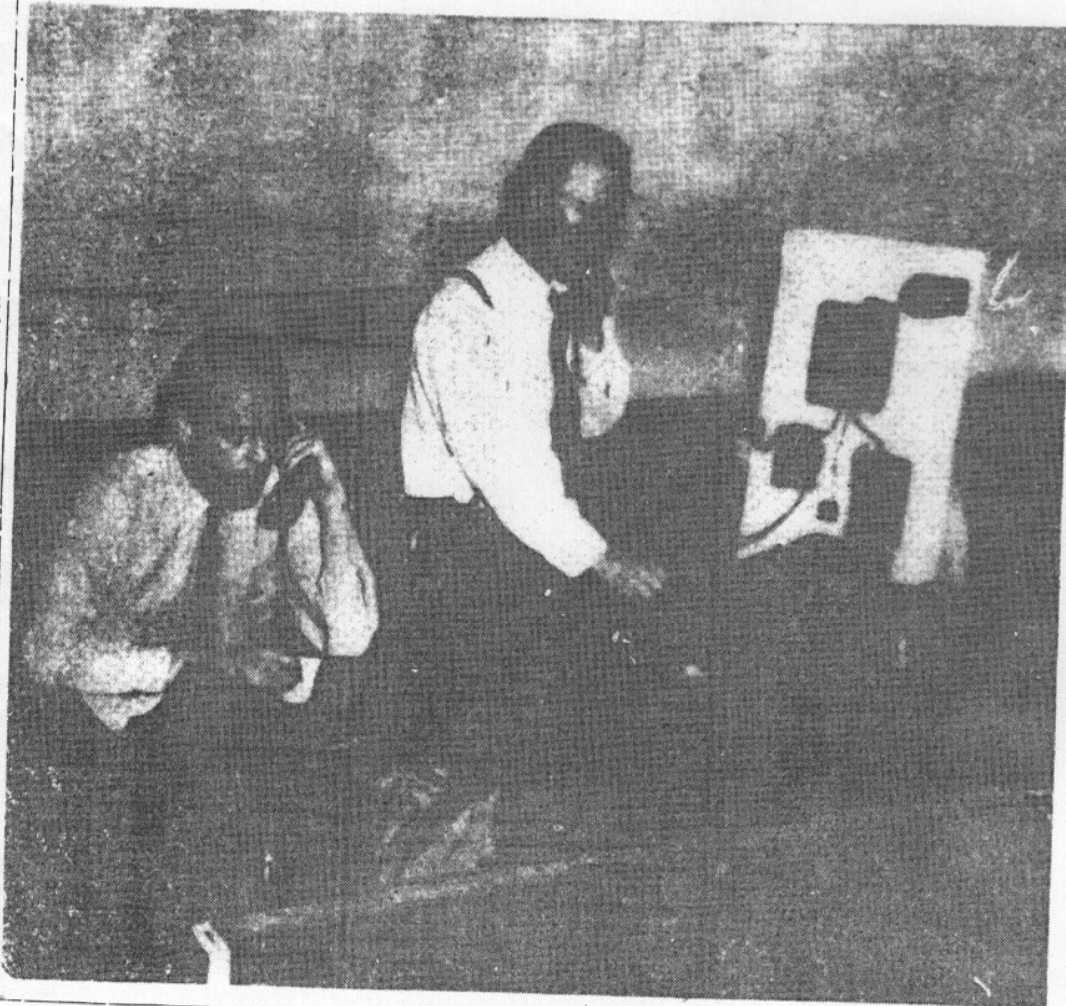
RECORD PHONES
Business Office 2288
News Department
2287

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1947

5c PER COPY

ies Roswell Saucer

Send First Roswell Wire Photos from Record Office



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Says Disk Is
Weather Balloon

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Press reports from Zabool, Shosef and Sarbishah near the Afghan frontier said residents there had observed strange "starlike bodies" in the sky which exploded loudly, leaving a cloud of smoke.

The newspaper Mehri Iran said the objects apparently had something to do with a secret weapon, which it dubbed "V-28."

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Excitement was high until Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander of the Eighth air forces with headquarters here cleared up the mystery.

The bundle of tinfoil, broken wood beams and rubber remnants of a balloon were sent here yesterday by army air transport in the wake of reports that it was a flying disk.

But the general said the objects were the crushed remains of a ray wind target used to determine the direction and velocity of winds at high altitudes.

Warrant Officer Irving Newton, forecaster at the army air forces weather station here, said, "we use them because they go much higher than the eye can see."

The weather balloon was found several days ago near the center of New Mexico by Rancher W. W. Brazel. He said he didn't think much about it until he went into Corona, N. M., last Saturday and

Romania Rejects Bid to Take Part In Economic Meet

Paris, July 9 (AP)—Romania rejected today the British-French invitation to a Paris conference

Pictured above are Jason Kelahin and R. A. Adair, of the Associated Press bureau in Albuquerque, as they sent out the first AP wirephotos ever to be dispatched from Roswell.

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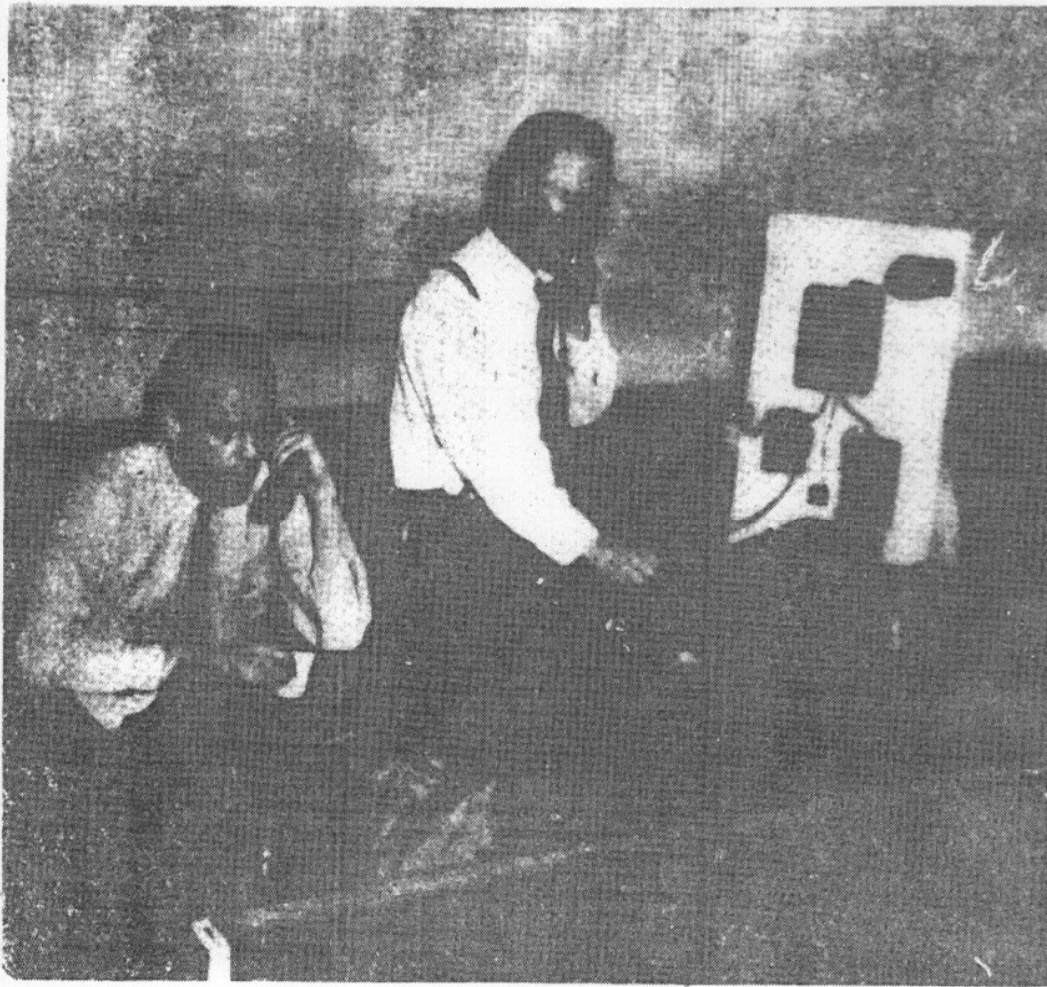
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concessions—a 44 1/2 cent basic hourly wage increase, an eight instead of a nine-hour work-day, and a 10-cent instead of a nickel a ton levy for the UMW welfare fund—the contract points a loaded gun right at the Southern group.

This is the next-to-last clause which provides that every signer agrees to meet in a national conference before the contract expires next June 30.

Thus, any Southern operator who signs obligates himself to collaborate with the rest of the industry in next year's bargaining, instead of holding aloof as the Southern association has done since its split with Northern operators last December.

If the Southerners fail to participate in such a meeting the clause implies, they will find themselves faced with this year's situation all over again—in other words, invited to sign a "national" contract which they had no part in negotiating.

Decorated Veteran Records Discharge

Col. Fred G. Rowell, 102 South Kentucky, holder of the Italian Cross for Military Valor, the Legion of Merit award and Silver star, yesterday added his name to the discharge roster at the office of County Clerk George Miller.

Rowell was discharged at The Pentagon, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1946. He entered the service in this city, Dec. 23, 1940. He served as a commander of a tank destroyer unit, intelligence staff officer and intelligence security officer in Tunisia, Rome-Arno, North Appenines and Po valley. Other awards received are, Bronze star, European - African-Middle Eastern ribbons with four bronze stars, American Defense, and American Campaign ribbons and the Victory medal.

U. S. Weather Bureau

Local Weather

Temperatures.

Readings at 3-hr. intervals from 2 p. m. yesterday to 11 a. m. today.

2:00 .96	2:00 .71
5:00 .96	5:00 .69
8:00 .88	8:00 .87
11:00 .80	11:00 .97

Highest, 99, lowest, 66.

Normal for this date: highest, 92; lowest, 64.

Precipitation.

For 24 hrs. ending 11 a. m. today, 0.

Total for month to date, trace; for year to date, 3.90.

Normal for month to date, .69; for year to date, 6.18.

Sunrise, 4 55 Sunset, 7 10

Length of day, 14.2 hrs.

Forecast.

Scattered showers Wednesday and Thursday, heat winds, 15 to 20 m. p. h. in the afternoon; highest this afternoon, 100 degrees; mild night temperatures.

reference, that renewal of United States lend-lease before fall might be necessary to save Britain from unproductive poverty.

"We cannot indefinitely go on importing what we cannot pay for," Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison said last night in house of commons economic debate. To bring buying down to ability to pay, he declared, Britain would have to cut imports 25 per cent and make "great adjustments" in production and standard of living.

"The only remedy x x x," he said, "lies in devising some means whereby billions of dollars worth of North and South American production could be transferred across the Atlantic without the necessity for immediate payment in the form of an equal and opposite flow of European goods."

Observers noted the similarity between this proposal and wartime lend-lease.

Of London's morning papers, only the ruling labor party's Daily Herald refrained from criticizing government economic policy. The Communist Daily Worker said the policy "appears to be to drift until the Americans come over with a form of lend-lease."

Britain now is running into debt at the rate of 450,000,000 pounds—about \$1,800,000,000—yearly to pay for food for her people, still on thin rations, and raw materials for her industry, slowly recuperating from the war. If she keeps on drawing at the current rate on her \$3,750,000,000 U. S. credit, it will be gone by the end of next winter.

Morrison made no direct mention of the offer of Secretary of State George C. Marshall by which the U. S. would help European countries provided they organized for economic recovery. This offer has resulted in a British-French call for a 24-nation conference scheduled to begin in Paris Saturday.

The deputy prime minister did say, however, that Europe's nations "must agree on methods to help themselves" and that otherwise it would not be "reasonable to expect the full cooperation of the United States and other countries from whom the bulk of the assistance x x x must be drawn."

Donate Freely to Aid Legion Juniors

Business and professional men and the labor movement are behind the American Legion baseball club in their trip to the state tournament at Clovis the last week of this month, Max Cabber, publicity chairman for the Charles M. deBremond post, announced today.

A donation of a substantial sum of money toward the expense fund for the trip was given by the Pecos Valley Lumber Co. today. Individual unions, affiliated with the central labor council, have notified Cabber that their contributions will be in soon. One of the bodies has already sent in a check and another donation has been given by Howard C. Buchley, city attorney.

formation from the officer than had been revealed through Associated Press services a couple of hours earlier.

Included in the dozens of calls which came to him from all over the United States, and Mexico, were three from England. One was the interview by the official, while the other two were from London newspapers, excitement over the flying saucers having spread to that country as well as all over the United States.

Report of the Roswell saucer was first made to Wilcox by W. W. Brazel, who lives on the Foster ranch where remnants of the so-called saucer was found.

35 Make Rotary's Century Club Roll

Rotarians today revealed a total of 35 members this year in the Century club, 12 of whom have a perfect attendance record since they joined the club. Last year 53 members had perfect attendance.

There was a total of 408 make-ups during the year, and the average for attendance was 94.14 per cent. The Century club is made up of Rotarians who have more than 100 consecutive meetings to their credit. Two members were eliminated during the year due to illness and several this year achieved membership for the first time.

Harassed Ranch 'Saucer' Sorry

W. W. Brazel, 48, Lincoln county rancher living 30 miles south east of Corona, today told his story of finding what the army at first described as a flying disk, but the publicity which attended his find caused him to add that if he ever found anything else short of a bomb he sure wasn't going to say anything about it.

Brazel was brought here late yesterday by W. E. Whitmore, of radio station KGFL, had his picture taken and gave an interview to the Record and Jason Kellahin, sent here from the Albuquerque bureau of the Associated Press to cover the story. The picture he posed for was sent out over AP telephoto wire sending machine specially set up in the Record office by R. D. Adair, AP wire chief sent here from Albuquerque for the sole purpose of getting out his picture and that of sheriff George Wilcox, to whom Brazel originally gave the information of his find.

Brazel related that on June 14 he and an 8-year old son, Vernon were about 7 or 8 miles from the ranch house of the J. B. Foster ranch, which he operates, when

ric Attorney W. T. Sco today announced injunctions are being drawn up closing of clubrooms at where state police raids of ling were staged during vacation.

District Judge J. L. L out of the state on a vacation. Scoggin said he will have the papers to Judge A. shall of Deming tomorrow signing.

"This sort of thing takes Scoggin said, refusing to estimate on when the p be served.

He said he had made effort to cooperate with State Chief Hubert Beasley, before and after the two r declared he could not un Beasley's threat to use the police to "clean up the mess" at Ruidoso "un district attorney moves ly."

Scoggin was vacationing doso with his family, and talked to Beasley in person and after the raid Beasley a gambling casino the of Foreign Wars there was a private clubroom.

Hatch Visits President.

Washington, July 9, (A) Carl A. Hatch (D-NM) pident Truman a call at t House today. He said it was "just a personal v

they came upon a large bright wreckage made up ber strips, tinfoil, a rather paper and sticks.

At the time Brazel v hurry to get his round n he did not pay much att it. But he did remark ab he had seen and on July wife, Vernon and a daught ty, age 14, went back to and gathered up quite a debris.

The next day he fir about the flying disks, wondered if what he h might be the remnants of these.

Monday he came to to some wool and while here to see sheriff George W "whispered kind a con like" that he might have flying disk.

Wilcox got in touch Roswell Army Air Field Jesse A. Marcel and a plain clothes accompan home, where they pick rest of the pieces of th and went to his home reconstruct it.

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The weather service has been dabbling with radar controlled balloons and similar devices for some time, Guthrie said, and from descriptions of the instrument found by Brazel, he said that it coincides with what he has learned about the experiments.

Guthrie said that the weather bureau has used balloons of several styles to measure wind velocities in the upper stretches, and that some of them had been designed in triangular shape, with a radar target disk attached. These instruments were sometimes covered with tinfoil, he said. By radar, bureau observers could "shoot" the balloon targets, therefore measuring distance the instruments travel in upper air currents, and their rate of speed.

Guthrie said that a great deal of meteorological equipment and supplies had been given to the weather service by the army, after the close of the war, and that among the equipment was some of the radar triangles, and other radar controlled devices. All army weather observation material is serial marked, he said, and easily identified.

The weatherman said that these radar controlled instruments are also put into use to detect thunderstorms.

The fact that the instruments (Continued to Page Four)

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Hatch was ordered by his company headquarters earlier in the day to clear such circuits as were required for the operation, and was also told to put on extra operators if the demand warranted.

Adair said that seven minutes were required to send the Brazel picture.

Adair and Kellahin were ordered to Roswell for the special assignment by the headquarters bureau of AP in New York.

Clerk Issues Licenses

Marriage licenses issued at the office of County Clerk George Miller: Clifton T. Beadle, 42, and Stella M. Fleener, 41, both of Carlsbad; Myron C. Thornton, 27, Roswell, and Eugenia W. Smith, 28, Denison, Tex.

File Oil and Gas Lease.

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In London, a British government spokesman said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would attend the conference but would leave most of the work of organizing European economic cooperation to government experts.

Find Nude Body of Strangled Woman In New York Hotel

New York, July 9. (AP) — The nude body of a tall, blonde woman whose identity was not immediately learned was found today in a West 57th street apartment, police said, with a bed sheet knotted about the throat and a blood-stained towel in the mouth.

A maid who discovered the body told police that the woman was known to her as Bessie K. Tru. Luggage bearing the initials "B. K. T." was found in the apartment.

Police said the woman also was known as Sheila Mannering to other residents of the apartment house and had used at least one other name.

Homicide investigators said they found a cigar butt in a smoking stand within the apartment.

The maid, Alura Rayfield, said she entered the apartment at 9 a. m., saw a light in the bathroom, found a radio playing, and then discovered the body, sprawled on the bedroom floor.

The body was face up between twin beds. Her features had been beaten and an ambulance doctor who examined the body said she had been dead some time.

Deputy Chief Edward J. Mullins, in charge of West Side detectives, said one bed was not disturbed but that there were brownish stains on the spread of the other bed and that a sheet from it apparently had been used in the strangulation.

Named to School Board.

Frank Wortman, Dexter, has been appointed to the Chaves county school board to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of E. A. Paddock. Wortman has had wide experience as an educator and as a member of the Dexter school board.

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Then Brazel hurried back to Roswell, where he reported his find to the sheriff's office.

The sheriff called the Roswell air field and Maj. Jesse A. Marcel, 509th bomb group intelligence officer, was assigned to the case.

Col. William H. Blanchard, commanding officer of the bomb group, reported the find to General Ramey and the object was flown immediately to the army air field here.

Ramey went on the air here last night to announce the New Mexico discovery was not a flying disk.

Newton said that when rigged up, the instrument "looks like a six-pointed star, is silvery in appearance and rises in the air like a kite."

In Roswell, the discovery set off a flurry of excitement.

Sheriff George Wilcox's telephone lines were jammed. Three calls came from England, one of them from The London Daily Mail, he said.

A public relations officer here said the balloon was in his office "and it'll probably stay right there."

Newton, who made the examination, said some 80 weather stations in the U. S. were using that type of balloon and that it could have come from any of them.

He said he had sent up identical balloons during the invasion of Okinawa to determine ballistics information for heavy guns.

Bulletin

London, July 9. (AP) — King George tonight announced the long-distance betrothal of Princess Elizabeth, 21-year-old heir to the British throne, to Lt. Philip Mountbatten, former prince of Greece and Denmark.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"The plumber you hired with a Record Want Ad was quite handy -- from the pipe left over, he made us this chair!"

Welcome to Roswell

S Sgt. and Mrs. I. K. Buckland
S. Sgt. and Mrs. George Captain

Man who Located He Told About It

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Then Major Marcel brought it to Roswell and that was the last he heard of it until the story broke that he had found a flying disk.

Brazel said that he did not see it fall from the sky and did not see it before it was torn up, so he did not know the size or shape it might have been, but he thought it might have been about as large as a table top. The balloon which held it up, if that was how it worked, must have been about 12 feet long, he felt, measuring the distance by the size of the room in which he sat. The rubber was smoky gray in color and scattered over an area about 200 yards in diameter.

When the debris was gathered up the tinfoil, paper, tape, and sticks made a bundle about three feet long and 7 or 8 inches thick, while the rubber made a bundle about 18 or 20 inches long and about 8 inches thick. In all, he estimated, the entire lot would

have weighed maybe five pounds.

There was no sign of any metal in the area which might have been used for an engine and no sign of any propellers of any kind, although at least one paper fin had been glued onto some of the tinfoil.

There were no words to be found anywhere on the instrument, although there were letters on some of the parts. Considerable scotch tape and some tape with flowers printed upon it had been used in the construction.

No strings or wire were to be found but there were some eyelets in the paper to indicate that some sort of attachment may have been used.

Brazel said that he had previously found two weather observation balloons on the ranch, but that what he found this time did not in any way resemble either of these.

"I am sure what I found was not a weather observation balloon," he said. "But if I find anything else besides a bomb they are going to have a hard time getting me to say anything about it."

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see it before it was torn up, so
he did not know the size or shape
it might have been, but he thought
it might have been about as large
as a table top. The balloon which
held it up, if that was how it
worked, must have been about 12
feet long, he felt, measuring the
distance by the size of the room
in which he sat. The rubber was
smoky gray in color and scattered
over an area about 200 yards in
diameter.

When the debris was gathered
up the tinfoil, paper, tape, and
sticks made a bundle about three
feet long and 7 or 8 inches thick,
while the rubber made a bundle
about 18 or 20 inches long and
about 8 inches thick. In all, he
estimated, the entire lot would

have weighed maybe five pounds.

There was no sign of any metal
in the area which might have
been used for an engine and no
sign of any propellers of any kind,
although at least one paper fin
had been glued onto some of the
tinfoil.

There were no words to be found
anywhere on the instrument, al-
though there were letters on some
of the parts. Considerable scotch
tape and some tape with flowers
printed upon it had been used in
the construction.

No strings or wire were to be
found but there were some eye-
lets in the paper to indicate that
some sort of attachment may have
been used.

Brazel said that he had pre-
viously found two weather obser-
vation balloons on the ranch, but
that what he found this time did
not in any way resemble either
of these.

"I am sure what I found was
not any weather observation
balloon," he said. "But if I find
anything else besides a bomb they
are going to have a hard time
getting me to say anything about
it."

«VI RACCONTIAMO 40

SCIE LUMINOSE, OGGETTI VOLANTI, OMINIDI: SONO GLI AVVISTAMENTI FINORA «TOP SECRET» DELL'AERONAUTICA MILITARE E DI



di Chiara Giannini

Apparizioni improvvise, inspiegabili. Dall'inizio degli anni Settanta a oggi in tutte le regioni italiane, da nord a sud, sono stati ufficialmente catalogati 445 avvistamenti di oggetti volanti non identificati. I dossier segreti dell'Aeronautica militare, che gli ufologi di tutto il mondo avrebbero voluto avere tra le mani, ora sono stati resi pubblici grazie al libro *Ufo. I dossier italiani* (Mursia, 18 euro), scritto dal giornalista Lao Petrilli (fondatore del sito di news WikiLao.it) e dal caporedattore aggiunto dell'Ansa Vincenzo Sinapi. Una raccolta di testimonianze inedite corredate dai disegni di chi "ha visto". Il lavoro, che si concentra soprattutto sui casi degli ultimi anni, riporta non solo gli avvistamenti diretti degli uomini dell'Aeronautica militare, ma anche di comuni cittadini, che si sono rivolti ai Carabinieri per segnalare la presenza di "ominidi" o strane luci in cielo. Che si tratti di fantasia o realtà, una cosa è certa. Spiegano gli autori del libro: «L'Aeronautica militare italiana, che è responsabile per tutto ciò che vola nel cielo, ha sempre avuto chiaro ciò che quegli oggetti "non" erano. Non erano sonde, non erano aerei di passaggio, palloni o altro. Erano, appunto, qualcosa di non identificabile: ufo».

«L'idea del libro è nata per caso due anni fa», continuano gli autori. «Entrambi avevamo ottimi contatti con l'Arma azzurra e decidemmo di chiedere all'allora capo di Stato Maggiore, il generale Giuseppe Bernardis, di poter accedere ai dossier. Accolse subito la richiesta con disponibilità e così ha fatto il suo successore, il generale Pasquale Preziosa».

IL LAZIO LA REGIONE PIÙ «FREQUENTATA»

Ed ecco i risultati, a partire dai numeri. Sul podio, nella classifica degli avvistamenti dal 1972, sta la regione Lazio (53), seguita da Toscana (43), Lombardia e Campania (36), Puglia (34), Sicilia (31), Veneto (23), Marche (21), e a seguire da tutte le altre. Il boom di avvistamenti si è avuto nel 1978 (69 in tutto), mentre nel 1976 non se ne è registrato nessuno. Nel 2012 le segnalazioni ufficiali sono state 10, mentre 7 sono quelle del 2013. Parecchie testimonianze riportate sono davvero inquietanti. Amendola (Foggia), 23 giugno 1991: due avvistamenti nel giro di mezz'ora. Un maresciallo dell'Aeronautica contatta l'aerologo della base, il quale col binocolo scorge nel cielo, a una quindicina di chilometri e 7mila piedi di altezza, un oggetto di forma ovale «leggermente

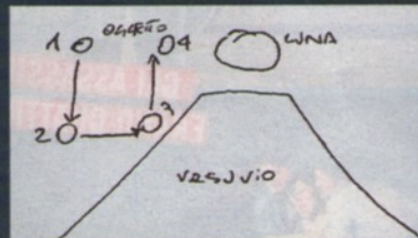
CERCHI INFUOCATI

Un'illustrazione fantastica di "oggetti volanti non identificati". Gli schizzi a lato invece, pubblicati nel libro, sono testimonianze di avvistamenti nei cieli italiani.

più grande di una stella», che emana una luce di colore giallo intenso. Poche ore dopo un altro militare nota tre oggetti dalla stessa forma a 5mila metri di altezza. Nessuna spiegazione logica è stata data al caso. Reggio Calabria e Ponza (Latina), 12 gennaio 1989: la stessa scia luminosa, lo stesso giorno. La vedono due diversi aerei. La segnalazione viene girata alla base di Sigonella. Nessun aereo militare, in quel momento, stava sorvolando la zona. Cisterna di Latina, 9 febbraio 1994: due *top gun* dell'Aeronautica hanno inseguito un "oggetto" fino ad arrivare a soli 50 metri di distanza e a quel punto hanno

ANNI DI UFO IN ITALIA»

PRIVATI CITTADINI NEL NOSTRO PAESE. LAO PETRILLI E VINCENZO SINAPI LI HANNO RACCOLTI. E QUANTE SORPRESE...



«LUCI ARANCIO» SUL VESUVIO

Dal 29 settembre all'11 ottobre 2008 diversi testimoni avvistarono strane «palle di fuoco» in lento movimento accanto al Vesuvio.

potuto vederlo benissimo, con le sue ali tozze, il dorso verde brillante e il ventre grigio: non era nessun tipo di velivolo conosciuto. Per affidabilità dei testimoni e precisione della descrizione, questo dossier è tra i più importanti inseriti nell'archivio generale sicurezza. L'addestratore Sf 260 dei due piloti è stato spinto alla massima velocità per raggiungere l'oggetto, che sembrava pilotato dall'esterno e che volava «a una velocità in funzione di quella del caccia».

L'OMINIDE CHE MINACCIÒ UN CONTADINO

Mezzano (Ravenna), 19 marzo 2011: una guardia giurata avvista un Ufo e va dai Carabinieri. Dice che si trattava di un «oggetto volante di forma discoidale con prolungamento conico nella parte opposta al senso». Milano, 29 maggio 2011: sfere infuocate sul Duomo. Una donna architetto le segnala ai carabinieri, sono 10. Nella relazione c'è scritto: «Potevano sembrare pezzi di satellite, ma erano tutti uguali e sferici e infuocati». E poi ci sono casi strani, bollati come difficilmente verosimili. Come quello di un contadino che ai carabinieri racconta di aver visto camminare un ominide che gli avrebbe detto: «Se non te ne vai ti tiro pinna velenosa». Un ET pericoloso, insomma. Ma forse solo per gli amanti del buon vino. ●

GIORNALISTI E APPASSIONATI

Roma. I due autori, Vincenzo Sinapi (a sinistra), caporedattore Ansa, e Lao Petrilli (qui a lato), fondatore del sito WikiLao. Sotto, la copertina del libro.





L'UFO di Palermo in una telefoto RAI: come quello di Napoli?

del Borgo marinaro a Santa Lucia, e due benzinai di Somma Vesuviana. Erano circa le 5,30 quando Angelo Annunziata di 53 anni e il figlio Michele di 25, che da poco avevano aperto la loro pompa di benzina in via Bosco, sono rimasti abbagliati da una luce intensissima che splendeva a pochi metri su di loro. Hanno potuto vedere un oggetto ovale, da cui partivano grandi antenne: e lo spettacolo li ha impietriti ed ha tolto ai due la parola, mentre l'oggetto — rimasto in aria per alcuni istanti — ripartiva verso Ottaviano, scomparendo fra gli alberi. Angelo e Michele si sono riavuti ed hanno dato l'allarme: ma, come accade, per poco non sono stati presi per matti. Ma una mezz'ora prima i due pe-

di Umberto Telarico

NAPOLI: VENERE O UFO?

Nell'articolo « VENERE SUL BANCO DEGLI ACCUSATI » apparso sul numero di giugno della nostra rivista, Edoardo Russo ha riportato, fra gli altri casi di « abbaglio » (coinvolgenti le forze dell'ordine come pure testimoni occasionali) causati dalle particolari condizioni di luminosità di Venere, la segnalazione di un presunto UFO su Napoli in data 18 dicembre 1978, precisando peraltro che l'episodio doveva ancora essere chiarito. Cerchiamo di farlo adesso, per quanto possibile.

Il caso è noto. Dalla prima segnalazione (ad opera di alcuni pescatori) verificatasi all'alba del 18 l'avvistamento si sarebbe infatti protratto fino ad oltre le nove di mattina, in pieno giorno. Poi la scomparsa.

Venere potrebbe in effetti essere stata all'origine dell'avvistamento di massa che, a giorno ormai

fatto, ha semiparalizzato Napoli causando blocchi stradali e innumerevoli capannelli di curiosi. L'idea che un UFO fosse presente sul capoluogo partenopeo da tempo ha evidentemente avuto il suo peso, a livello di suggestione e di psicosi collettiva. Dato ciò per scontato, infatti, è logico che la gente tendesse ad identificare tale UFO in un oggetto celeste luminoso particolarmente evidente a quell'ora: Venere, appunto.

Ma la segnalazione originaria si riferisce effettivamente a Venere? E sempre a Venere si riferiscono le istantanee scattate dagli agenti del Nucleo della Polizia Scientifica della Questura di Napoli?

Non ne siamo troppo sicuri.

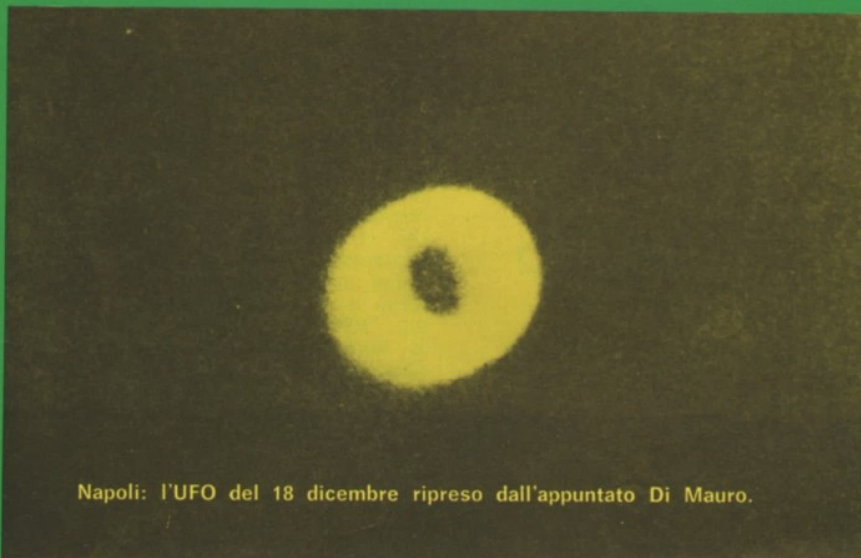
I vari resoconti giornalistici parlano chiaro. « Il primo allarme » riferisce IL MATTINO del 19 dicembre 1978 « l'hanno dato, contemporaneamente, due pescatori

scatori di Santa Lucia erano stati folgorati dalla stessa apparizione, confrontando così la testimonianza dei benzinai: tutto lascia infatti supporre che sia stato lo stesso oggetto, prima sospeso su Castel dell'Ovo, poi diretto verso le falde vesuviane. Ma mentre a Somma si è abbassato quasi al suolo, risplendendo ed abbacinando, a Borgo marinaro è rimasto a grande altezza ».

Sempre riferendosi ai due benzinai, il quotidiano aggiunge che « i due sono corsi su via Caracciolo ed hanno fermato una pattuglia della "Volante": gli agenti hanno alzato il capo ed hanno visto anch'essi l'oggetto luminoso, ne hanno segnalato la presenza attraverso la radio, e sul terrazzo della questura è salito l'appuntato Di Mauro con la macchina fotografica ». IL MATTINO precisa che con l'agente era salito a fotografare l'UFO anche l'ufficiale De Jesu. Ai due militi l'oggetto appariva come un punto rilucente.

« Le nuvole » conclude il giornalista Max Vajro de IL MATTINO « devono aver celato l'ordigno; ma alle 9,25 è stato di nuovo avvistato, e stavolta in piena luce, da qualcuno che aspettava gli calassero un paniere da un balcone. E fino alle 10,15 circa, il traffico del centro è rimasto bloccato, tutti col naso in aria ».

Cosa concludere da tutto ciò? Evidentemente che l'avvistamento si è svolto in due fasi distinte. La prima, in cui l'oggetto è stato visto dai pescatori, dai benzinai ed in-



Napoli: l'UFO del 18 dicembre ripreso dall'appuntato Di Mauro.

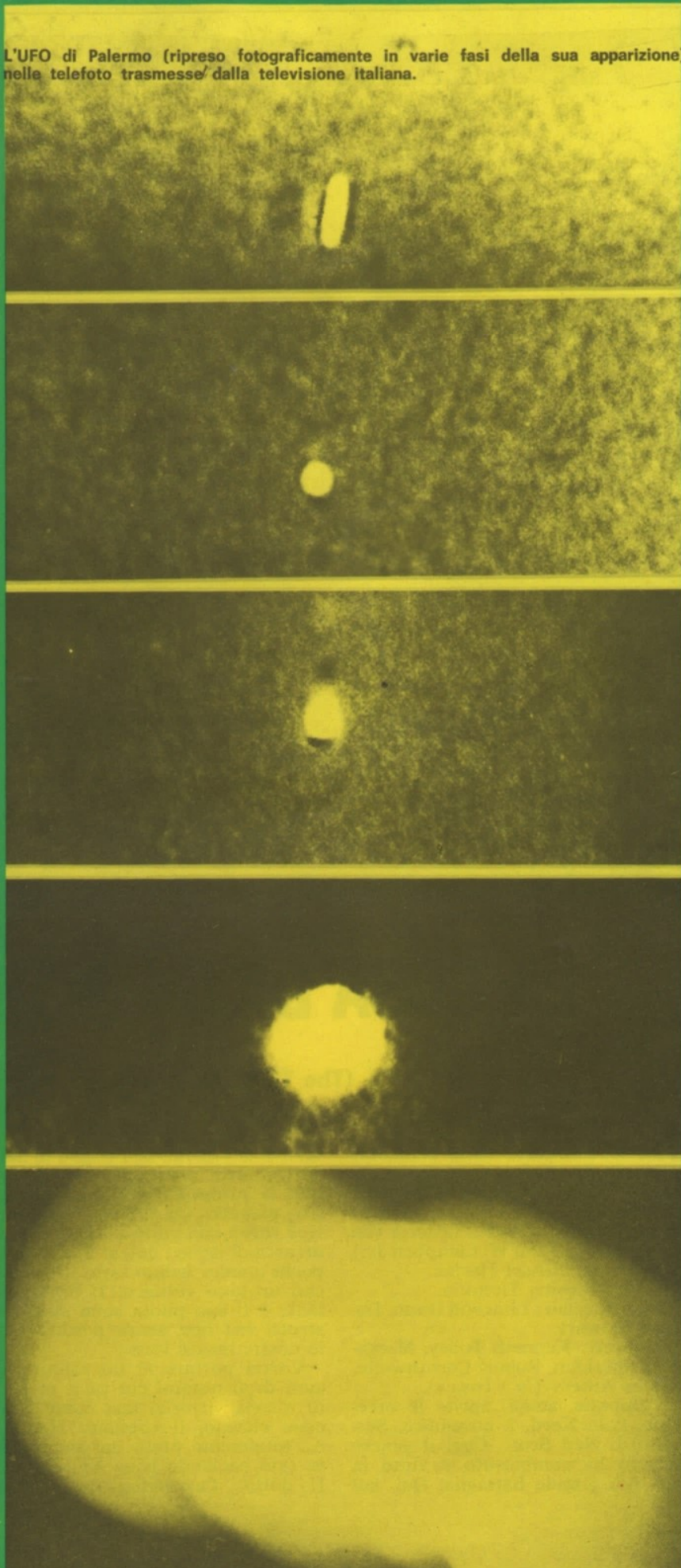
fine dagli agenti che lo hanno fotografato; la seconda, in cui, successivamente alla sua sparizione fra le nuvole, la folla — al corrente della precedente apparizione — lo ha « nuovamente » avvistato, scambiando per Venere il misterioso intruso ormai dileguatosi, con tutti gli effetti di psicosi di massa del caso.

Conveniamo dunque con gli astronomi dell'Osservatorio di Capodimonte che i napoletani hanno visto Venere in particolari condizioni di visibilità e di suggestione. Ma cosa concludere della prima parte dell'avvistamento?

E' noto che il « dossier » della Questura è stato inoltrato al Ministero degli Interni corredato di tutti gli elementi testimoniali e delle relative documentazioni fotografiche. L'autore di queste ultime, l'appuntato Mario De Mauro, 49 anni, è dal 1958 addetto alla Sezione Scientifica della Questura di Napoli e non può dunque definirsi un incompetente o un soggetto suggestionabile. Da noi avvicinato, egli ha definito le dimensioni apparenti dell'oggetto superiori a quelle della luna piena. Secondo il suo parere, il corpo misterioso doveva avere un diametro di una trentina di metri e trovarsi ad una quota compresa fra i 2500 ed i 3000 metri. A suo dire l'UFO si muoveva, e dileguandosi gli ha dato l'impressione di dirigersi verso il mare aperto in rapida ascensione. Le istantanee sono state eseguite con una « Nikon » tipo S, utilizzando un obiettivo da 1000 ingrandimenti (tempo di esposizione circa 60 secondi). Con un altro obiettivo, da 300 ingrandimenti, l'oggetto appariva soltanto un grosso punto luminoso. Nel primo caso, invece, è risultata una specie di corona circolare luminosa; un effetto che potrebbe giustificarsi con la rifrazione, sulle varie lenti del teleobiettivo, di un corpo luminoso falcato o comunque lenticolare, come giustamente ha rilevato Edoardo Russo. Ma cosa era questo corpo? La « falce » di Venere o un corpo luminoso mobile di forma lenticolare od oblunga, tipica di certi UFO?

Il fatto è che non siamo in grado di stabilirlo, al momento attuale. Possiamo soltanto notare che la foto dell'appuntato Di Mauro ricorda fin troppo quelle degli UFO ripresi — dai Carabinieri e dalla Polizia Scientifica — su Palermo, il 12 e 13 dicembre, e di cui ci siamo già occupati nel nostro numero del febbraio scorso, in un articolo di Settimo Albanese. Sarebbe interessante conoscere il parere dell'Autorità competente in materia, cui sono pervenuti sia il « dossier » di Palermo che quello di Napoli.

L'UFO di Palermo (ripreso fotograficamente in varie fasi della sua apparizione) nelle telefoto trasmesse dalla televisione italiana.



Livigno e gli Ufo a Radio Padania in un confronto tra gli esperti

Livigno

In radio gli Ufo di Livigno. Esperti e scienziati a confronto in una non stop a Radio Padania.

E.T. è sceso a Livigno? Se ne parlerà domenica dalle 17 alle 22 a Radio Padania, in occasione della "Maratona Padania Misteriosa", cinque ore di diretta per svelare i misteri di questi e altri mondi. «Per l'occasione - spiega **Alfredo Lissoni**, conduttore e socio del Centro Ufologico Nazionale - riproponremo le voci dei tre bambini che il 17 agosto 1996 avvistarono una strana creatura tra i pini mughi. L'episodio ha avuto niente meno che l'avvallo dell'Aeronautica Militare, catalogato come non spiegato e recentemente derubricato grazie all'opera di due reporter militari appassionati del fenomeno».

Di tutto questo e di molto altro ancora si tratterà nella non stop radiofonica. Ai microfoni si alterneranno scienziati ed esperti, giornalisti e politici. Fra gli ospiti, il sociologo **Roberto Pinotti**; il politico **Mario Borghezio**, promotore di un'interrogazione parlamentare sugli Ufo; l'astrofisico **Giovanni Bignami**; l'astronauta **Pietro Aliprandi**; il pilota **Marco Guarisco**. ■

UNA NAVE AEREA

Una invenzione destinata a far molto chiasso nel mondo della scienza è quella del signor C. T. Giessler, giardiniere di Amburgo.

Trattasi di un pallone dirigibile o, come egli preferisce chiamarlo, una nave aerea. Giessler tiene una piccola bottega per la vendita di fiori e pianticelle in Poppenlinterstrasse, un sobborgo eccentrico, quasi campestre, di quella granle città.

Il corrispondente del *New York Herald*, che lo ha visitato colà, ha potuto vedere lo sbizzo e il disegno d'ell'opera ed ottenere dalla gentilezza dell'inventore tutti i necessari ragguagli circa il modo dell'esecuzione.

— La prima idea di questa nave — disse il signor Giessler — mi venne 12 anni fa, durante una fitta nebbia, un grosso uccello venne giù volando come a piombo proprio rimpetto a casa nostra; ora, nello scendere d'un tratto, sentendosi troppo vicino a terra, non fece che voltarsi sul corpo e ciò senza nessun altro movimento, lo rimandò trionfante negli alti spizi dell'aria. Di là mi è venuta l'idea del pallone, idea dietro cui lavoro da ben 12 anni e che finalmente son riuscito ad incarnare colla *nave aerea*.

— L'avete provata?

— No, replicò Giessler, mi occupo a trovare il capitale necessario per farlo.

— Credete che col vostro pallone vi sarà fattibile andare in linea retta contro il vento?

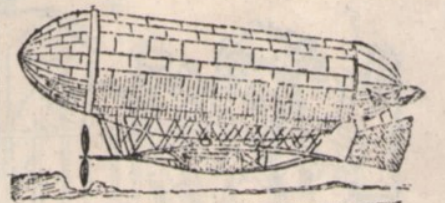
— Sì, ne son certo, e lo sono pure gli aereonauti che l'hanno esaminato.

— Ma con che velocità stimate che viaggerà nell'aria?

— Calcolo 12 metri al minuto.

— Allora pensate di aver risoluto il problema difficile di ottenere un motore potente e leggero quanto è necessario?

— Sì! mi sono procurato un motore a petrolio Dannlerschen che pesa 120 chilogrammi ed ha una forza di cinque cavalli. L'elice è fatta di alluminio, i capi esterni d'uno strato di spessore, ma doppi o sestupli quanto più si avvicinano all'elice. Calcolo che il peso che porterà giù il pallone fino a terra sia di 50 chilogrammi. Per innalzarlo sarà d'uopo scaricare una piccolissima quantità di tale zavorra perchè la salita e la discesa va regolata dall'azione dell'elice e dall'angolo che vien dato al pallone. Vedrete nel disegno una macchia nera sotto



il pallone: indica il peso metallico; allora che vogliamo sollevare tiriamo quel peso indietro. Il che solleva il punto di gravità del pallone che ha forma di sigaro e che muove all'insù per la forza della ruota. Affine di utilizzare l'aria che è tutto intorno al pallone ho condotto una piccola vela od ala da un canto e potete vederla. Lunga un metro all'incirca, essa sarà di sussidio al pallone sia per fendere l'aria che per utilizzarla nello scendere e nel salire.

— E quando desiderate venire giù?

— Allora non abbiamo che a spingere avanti il peso metallico lungo una catena. Ciò fa deviare la testa del pallone e la discesa avviene secondo gli stessi principi della salita. Non esiste la solita rete, e perciò nessun nodo havvi a tagliare attraverso il pallone. Il quale fu fatto in modo che se anche avvenisse una laceratura, pochissimo gas potrebbe sfuggirne. Avremo anche il vantaggio che non sarà d'uopo riempire il

pallone ad ogni fiata ma lo stesso gas potrà usarsi per parecchie volte.

L'invenzione del signor Giessler che ha tutte le apparenze della semplicità e della praticità attrae in questi giorni l'attenzione del pubblico colto di Amburgo e Berlino. La spesa che importò il pallone fu di soli 15,000 franchi.

PER OBERDAN

Anno 1892

PREZZO DELLE ASSOCIAZIONI:

	Anno	6 mesi	3 mesi
Milano a domicilio	L. 18 -	9 -	4 50
franco nel Regno, Tripoli, Tunisi, Suez d'Africa, Goleta, Massara e Assab	» 24 -	15 -	6 -
Europa, Stati Uniti d'Am., Canada, Terranova, Kala, Cipro, Azor., Madaga, Canarie e Maroc.	» 40 -	20 -	10 -
Stati dell'America Centrale e Meridionale, Giappone, India, Irtman, Aden, Ceylan e Ocean.	» 60 -	30 -	15 -
Un numero separato nel Regno Cent. 5. Unione postale Cent. 10			

PREMI AGLI ASSOCIATI:

Tutti gli associati al SECOLO ricevono gratis, durante il loro abbonamento: IL SECOLO ILLUSTRATO e IL SUPPLEMENTO MENSILE ILLUSTRATO — gli associati annui ricevono inoltre IL MEDITERRANEO PITTORESCO, splendida edizione illustrata, o un CALAMAO DORATO; gli associati semestrali un romanzo illustrato.

Giovedì-Venerdì, 22-23 Dicembre

IL SECOLO

GAZZETTA DI MILANO

LE
EDIZIONI
DORATO
SONO
DANTE
LA
RINNOVAZIONE
DELLA
FASCICOLA
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Le insertioni
HA
ESPONA, Via
e presso tutti i
negozi di colonie
terza pagina
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cessions—a 44 1/2 cent basic hourly wage increase, an eight instead of a nine-hour work-day, and a 10-cent instead of a nickel a ton levy for the UMW welfare fund—the contract points a loaded gun right at the Southern group.

This is the next-to-last clause which provides that every signer agrees to meet in a national conference before the contract expires next June 30.

Thus, any Southern operator who signs obligates himself to collaborate with the rest of the industry in next year's bargaining, instead of holding aloof as the Southern association has done since its split with Northern operators last December.

If the Southerners fail to participate in such a meeting the clause implies, they will find themselves faced with this year's situation all over again—in other words, invited to sign a "national" contract which they had no part in negotiating.

Decorated Veteran Records Discharge

Col. Fred G. Rowell, 102 South Kentucky, holder of the Italian Cross for Military Valor, the Legion of Merit award and Silver star, yesterday added his name to the discharge roster at the office of County Clerk George Miller.

Rowell was discharged at The Pentagon, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1946. He entered the service in this city, Dec. 23, 1940. He served as a commander of a tank destroyer unit, intelligence staff officer and intelligence security officer in Tunisia, Rome-Arno, North Apennines and Po valley. Other awards received are, Bronze star, European - African-Middle Eastern ribbons with four bronze stars, American Defense, and American Campaign ribbons and the Victory medal.

U. S. Weather Bureau

Local Weather

Temperatures.

Readings at 3-hr. intervals from 2 p. m. yesterday to 11 a. m. today.

2:00 .96	2:00 .71
5:00 .96	5:00 .69
8:00 .88	8:00 .87
11:00 .80	11:00 .97

Highest, 99, lowest, 66.

Normal for this date: highest, 92; lowest, 64.

Precipitation.

For 24 hrs. ending 11 a. m. today, 0.

Total for month to date, trace; for year to date, 3.90.

Normal for month to date, .69; for year to date, 6.18.

Sunrise, 4 55 Sunset, 7 10

Length of day, 14.2 hrs.

Forecast.

Scattered showers Wednesday and Thursday, heat winds, 15 to 20 m. p. h. in the afternoon; highest this afternoon 100 degrees; mild night temperatures.

reference, that renewal of United States lend-lease before fall might be necessary to save Britain from unproductive poverty.

"We cannot indefinitely go on importing what we cannot pay for," Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison said last night in house of commons economic debate. To bring buying down to ability to pay, he declared, Britain would have to cut imports 25 per cent and make "great adjustments" in production and standard of living.

"The only remedy x x x," he said, "lies in devising some means whereby billions of dollars worth of North and South American production could be transferred across the Atlantic without the necessity for immediate payment in the form of an equal and opposite flow of European goods."

Observers noted the similarity between this proposal and wartime lend-lease.

Of London's morning papers, only the ruling labor party's Daily Herald refrained from criticizing government economic policy. The Communist Daily Worker said the policy "appears to be to drift until the Americans come over with a form of lend-lease."

Britain now is running into debt at the rate of 450,000,000 pounds—about \$1,800,000,000—yearly to pay for food for her people, still on thin rations, and raw materials for her industry, slowly recuperating from the war. If she keeps on drawing at the current rate on her \$3,750,000,000 U. S. credit, it will be gone by the end of next winter.

Morrison made no direct mention of the offer of Secretary of State George C. Marshall by which the U. S. would help European countries provided they organized for economic recovery. This offer has resulted in a British-French call for a 24-nation conference scheduled to begin in Paris Saturday.

The deputy prime minister did say, however, that Europe's nations "must agree on methods to help themselves" and that otherwise it would not be "reasonable to expect the full cooperation of the United States and other countries from whom the bulk of the assistance x x x must be drawn."

Donate Freely to Aid Legion Juniors

Business and professional men and the labor movement are behind the American Legion baseball club in their trip to the state tournament at Clovis the last week of this month, Max Cabber, publicity chairman for the Charles M. deBremont post, announced today.

A donation of a substantial sum of money toward the expense fund for the trip was given by the Pecos Valley Lumber Co. today. Individual unions, affiliated with the central labor council, have notified Cabber that their contributions will be in soon. One of the bodies has already sent in a check and another donation has been given by Howard C. Buchley, city attorney.

formation from the officer than had been revealed through Associated Press services a couple of hours earlier.

Included in the dozens of calls which came to him from all over the United States, and Mexico, were three from England. One was the interview by the official, while the other two were from London newspapers, excitement over the flying saucers having spread to that country as well as all over the United States.

Report of the Roswell saucer was first made to Wilcox by W. W. Brazel, who lives on the Foster ranch where remnants of the so-called saucer was found.

35 Make Rotary's Century Club Roll

Rotarians today revealed a total of 35 members this year in the Century club, 12 of whom have a perfect attendance record since they joined the club. Last year 53 members had perfect attendance.

There was a total of 408 make-ups during the year, and the average for attendance was 94.14 per cent. The Century club is made up of Rotarians who have more than 100 consecutive meetings to their credit. Two members were eliminated during the year due to illness and several this year achieved membership for the first time.

Harassed Ranch 'Saucer' Sorry

W. W. Brazel, 48, Lincoln county rancher living 30 miles south east of Corona, today told his story of finding what the army at first described as a flying disk, but the publicity which attended his find caused him to add that if he ever found anything else short of a bomb he sure wasn't going to say anything about it.

Brazel was brought here late yesterday by W. E. Whitmore, of radio station KGFL, had his picture taken and gave an interview to the Record and Jason Kellahin, sent here from the Albuquerque bureau of the Associated Press to cover the story. The picture he posed for was sent out over AP telephoto wire sending machine specially set up in the Record office by R. D. Adair, AP wire chief sent here from Albuquerque for the sole purpose of getting out his picture and that of sheriff George Wilcox, to whom Brazel originally gave the information of his find.

Brazel related that on June 14 he and an 8-year old son, Vernon were about 7 or 8 miles from the ranch house of the J. B. Foster ranch, which he operates, when

district Attorney W. T. Scott today announced injunctions are being drawn up closing of clubrooms at where state police raids on ailing were staged during vacation.

District Judge J. L. L. out of the state on a vacation. Scoggin said he will have the papers to Judge A. shall of Deming tomorrow signing.

"This sort of thing takes Scoggin said, refusing to estimate on when the papers be served.

He said he had made effort to cooperate with State Chief Hubert Beasley, before and after the two raids declared he could not undo Beasley's threat to use the police to "clean up the mess" at Ruidoso "undistrict attorney moves ly."

Scoggin was vacationing with his family, and talked to Beasley in person and after the raid Beasley a gambling casino the of Foreign Wars there was a private clubroom.

Hatch Visits President.

Washington, July 9, (AP) Carl A. Hatch (D-NM) president Truman a call at the House today. He said it was "just a personal visit."

they came upon a large bright wreckage made up of paper strips, tinfoil, a rather paper and sticks.

At the time Brazel was in a hurry to get his round m. he did not pay much attention. But he did remark about it. He had seen and on July wife, Vernon and a daughter, age 14, went back to and gathered up quite a bit of debris.

The next day he fired about the flying disks, wondered if what he had might be the remnants of these.

Monday he came to town some wool and while here to see sheriff George Wilcox "whispered kind a con like" that he might have flying disk.

Wilcox got in touch with Roswell Army Air Field and Jesse A. Marcel and a plain clothes accompanied him, where they picked rest of the pieces of the and went to his home to reconstruct it.

According to Brazel the

Scoggin, Jr., action pap- up to force at Ruidoso, on gamb- g Scoggin's

Lawson is vacation, so ave to take W. Mar- row for

akes time," o make an papers will

e every ef- tate Police both be- raids, and understand the state he whole unless the s diligent-

ing at Rul- son says he rson before ley led on e Veterans e claimed

(P) —Sen- paid Pres- the White afterward visit."

covered by the army air forces at RAAF, was one belonging to the weather service.

The weather service has been dabbling with radar controlled balloons and similar devices for some time, Guthrie said, and from descriptions of the instrument found by Brazel, he said that it coincides with what he has learned about the experiments.

Guthrie said that the weather bureau has used balloons of several styles to measure wind velocities in the upper stretches, and that some of them had been designed in triangular shape, with a radar target disk attached. These instruments were sometimes covered with tinfoil, he said. By radar, bureau observers could "shoot" the balloon targets, therefore measuring distance the instruments travel in upper air currents, and their rate of speed.

Guthrie said that a great deal of meteorological equipment and supplies had been given to the weather service by the army, after the close of the war, and that among the equipment was some of the radar triangles, and other radar controlled devices. All army weather observation material is serial marked, he said, and easily identified.

The weatherman said that these radar controlled instruments are also put into use to detect thunderstorms.

The fact that the instruments (Continued to Page Four)

Telephone and Telegraph facilities direct to Denver, where the Roswell circuit joined a national hookup for picture transmission. Therefore, the Brazel picture was available in every newspaper office in the United States where wirephoto receiving instruments are maintained.

Reed Hatch, of the local telephone company, had special telephone equipment installed in The Record office for the operation.

Hatch was ordered by his company headquarters earlier in the day to clear such circuits as were required for the operation, and was also told to put on extra operators if the demand warranted.

Adair said that seven minutes were required to send the Brazel picture.

Adair and Kellahin were ordered to Roswell for the special assignment by the headquarters bureau of AP in New York.

Clerk Issues Licenses

Marriage licenses issued at the office of County Clerk George Miller: Clifton T. Beadie, 42, and Stella M. Fleener, 41, both of Carlsbad; Myron C. Thornton, 27, Roswell, and Eugenia W. Smith, 28, Denison, Tex.

File Oil and Gas Lease.

One oil and gas lease was filed at the office of county clerk. USA to Eunice Gibson: Part of Secs. 1, 11, 12, T9S, R24E.

came last night.

The Romanian cabinet issued a communique rejecting the invitation.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Soviet press made no mention today of the conference, which will open in Paris Saturday.

Associated Press Correspondent Larry Allen reported from Warsaw that Poland's foreign office probably would deliver late tonight notes to the British and French embassies, giving the Poles' decision on the invitation. He added there were indications that the Poles might accept with strong reservations.

In London, a British government spokesman said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would attend the conference but would leave most of the work of organizing European economic cooperation to government experts.

Find Nude Body of Strangled Woman In New York Hotel

New York, July 9, (AP) — The nude body of a tall, blonde woman whose identity was not immediately learned was found today in a West 57th street apartment, police said, with a bed sheet knotted about the throat and a blood-stained towel in the mouth.

A maid who discovered the body told police that the woman was known to her as Bessie K. Tru. Luggage bearing the initials "B. K. T." was found in the apartment.

Police said the woman also was known as Sheila Mannering to other residents of the apartment house and had used at least one other name.

Homicide investigators said they found a cigar butt in a smoking stand within the apartment.

The maid, Alura Rayfield, said she entered the apartment at 9 a. m., saw a light in the bathroom, found a radio playing, and then discovered the body, sprawled on the bedroom floor.

The body was face up between twin beds. Her features had been beaten and an ambulance doctor who examined the body said she had been dead some time.

Deputy Chief Edward J. Mullins, in charge of West Side detectives, said one bed was not disturbed but that there were brownish stains on the spread of the other bed and that a sheet from it apparently had been used in the strangulation.

Named to School Board.

Frank Wortman, Dexter, has been appointed to the Chaves county school board to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of E. A. Paddock. Wortman has had wide experience as an educator and as a member of the Dexter school board.

loon, which he had placed under some brush.

Then Brazel hurried back to Roswell, where he reported his find to the sheriff's office.

The sheriff called the Roswell air field and Maj. Jesse A. Marcel, 509th bomb group intelligence officer, was assigned to the case.

Col. William H. Blanchard, commanding officer of the bomb group, reported the find to General Ramey and the object was flown immediately to the army air field here.

Ramey went on the air here last night to announce the New Mexico discovery was not a flying disk.

Newton said that when rigged up, the instrument "looks like a six-pointed star, is silvery in appearance and rises in the air like a kite."

In Roswell, the discovery set off a flurry of excitement.

Sheriff George Wilcox's telephone lines were jammed. Three calls came from England, one of them from The London Daily Mail, he said.

A public relations officer here said the balloon was in his office "and it'll probably stay right there."

Newton, who made the examination, said some 80 weather stations in the U. S. were using that type of balloon and that it could have come from any of them.

He said he had sent up identical balloons during the invasion of Okinawa to determine ballistics information for heavy guns.

Bulletin

London, July 9 (AP) — King George tonight announced the long-distance betrothal of Princess Elizabeth, 21-year-old heir to the British throne, to Lt. Philip Mountbatten, former prince of Greece and Denmark.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



The plumber you hired with a Record Want Ad was quite handy -- from the pipe left over, he made us this chair!

Welcome to Roswell

S Sgt. and Mrs. I. K. Buckland
S. Sgt. and Mrs. George Captain

her who Located He Told About It

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was in a made and tion to out what y 4 he, his hter Bet- the spot bit of the

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with the and Maj. man in plied him ed up the he "disk" to try to ey simply

could not reconstruct it at all. They tried to make a kite out of it, but could not do that and could not find any way to put it back together so that it would fit.

Then Major Marcel brought it to Roswell and that was the last he heard of it until the story broke that he had found a flying disk.

Brazel said that he did not see it fall from the sky and did not see it before it was torn up, so he did not know the size or shape it might have been, but he thought it might have been about as large as a table top. The balloon which held it up, if that was how it worked, must have been about 12 feet long, he felt, measuring the distance by the size of the room in which he sat. The rubber was smoky gray in color and scattered over an area about 200 yards in diameter.

When the debris was gathered up the tinfoil, paper, tape, and sticks made a bundle about three feet long and 7 or 8 inches thick, while the rubber made a bundle about 18 or 20 inches long and about 8 inches thick. In all, he estimated, the entire lot would

have weighed maybe five pounds.

There was no sign of any metal in the area which might have been used for an engine and no sign of any propellers of any kind, although at least one paper fin had been glued onto some of the tinfoil.

There were no words to be found anywhere on the instrument, although there were letters on some of the parts. Considerable scotch tape and some tape with flowers printed upon it had been used in the construction.

No strings or wire were to be found but there were some eyelets in the paper to indicate that some sort of attachment may have been used.

Brazel said that he had previously found two weather observation balloons on the ranch, but that what he found this time did not in any way resemble either of these.

"I am sure what I found was not any weather observation balloon," he said. "But if I find anything else besides a bomb they are going to have a hard time getting me to say anything about it."

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from 2 p. m. yesterday to 11 a. m.
 today.
 2:00 .96
 5:00 .96
 8:00 .88
 11:00 .80
 Highest .99, lowest .66
 Normal for this date, highest.
 92, lowest .64.
 Precipitation.
 For 24 hrs. ending 11 a. m. to-
 day, 0.
 Total for month to date, trace.
 for year to date, 3.90.
 Normal for month to date, .69.
 for year to date, 6.18
 Sunrise, 4.55
 Sunset, 7.10
 Length of day, 14.2 hrs.
 Forecast.
 Barometer showers, Wednesday
 and Thursday, heat winds 15
 to 20 m. p. in the afternoon
 highest this afternoon 100 de-
 grees; mild night temperature.

Local Weather

Col. Fred G. Rowell, 102 South Kentucky, holder of the Italian Cross for Military Valor, the Legion of Merit award and Silver Star, yesterday added his name to the discharge roster at the office of County Clerk George Miller. Rowell was discharged at The Pentagon, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1946. He entered the service in this city, Dec. 23, 1940. He served as a commander of a tank destroyer unit, intelligence staff officer in Tunisia, Rome-Army, North Apennines and Po valley. Other awards received are, Bronze Star, European - African-Middle Eastern ribbons with four bronze stars, American Defense, and the Victory medal.

Decorated Veteran Records Discharge

Thus, any Southern operator who signs obligates himself to collaborate with the rest of the industry in next year's bargaining. Instead of holding aloof as the Southern association has done since its split with Northern operators last December. If the Southerners fail to participate in such a meeting the blame implies, they will find themselves faced with this year's situation all over again—in other words, invited to sign a "national" contract which they had no part in negotiating.

Harassed Rancher w 'Saucer,' Sorry He T

they came upon a large area of bright wreckage made up of rubber strips, tin foil, a rather tough paper and sticks. At the time Brazel was in a hurry to get his round made and he did not pay much attention to it. But he did remark about what he had seen and on July 4 he, his wife, Vernon and a daughter Betty, age 14, went back to the spot and gathered up quite a bit of the disk. Brazel saw it fall first. Then he saw it together with the other disks. They tried but could not find together. Then he heard the heart broke the disk. The next day he first heard about the flying disks, and he wondered if what he had found might be the remnants of one of these. Monday he came to town to sell some wool and while here he went to see Sheriff George Wilcox and was accepted in a confidential like that he might have found a flying disk. Wilcox got in touch with the Roswell Army Air Field and Maj. Jesse A. Marcel and a man in plain clothes accompanied him home, where they picked up the rest of the pieces of the "disk" and went to his home to try to reconstruct it. According to Brazel they simply estimated about 8

W. W. Brazel, 48, Lincoln county rancher living 30 miles south east of Corona, today told his story of finding what the army at first described as a flying disk, but the publicity which attended his find caused him to add that if he ever found anything else short of a bomb he sure wasn't going to say anything about it.

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Brazel related that on June 14 he and an 8-year old son, Vernon were about 7 or 8 miles from the ranch house of the J. B. Foster ranch, which he operates, when

The deputy prime minister did say, however, that European nations "must agree on methods to help themselves," and that otherwise it would not be "reasonable to expect the full cooperation of the United States and other countries from whom the bulk of the assistance x x x must be drawn."

35 Make Rotary's Century Club Roll

Information from the officer then had been revealed through Associated Press services a couple of hours earlier.

Included in the dozens of calls which came to him from all over the United States, and Mexico, were three from England. One was the interview by the official, while the other two were from London newspapers, excitement over the flying saucers having spread to that country as well as all over the United States.

Report of the Roswell saucer was first made to Wilcox by W. W. Brazel, who lives on the Foster ranch where remnants of the so-called saucer was found.

"We cannot indefinitely go on reporting what we cannot pay," Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison said last night in a House of Commons economic debate. To bring buying down to ability to pay, he declared, Britain would have to cut imports 25 per cent and make "great adjustments" in production and standard of living.

"The only remedy x x x," he said, "lies in devising some means whereby billions of dollars worth of North and South American production could be transferred without the usual losses."

Today announced injunction papers are being drawn up to force the state police raids on gambling of clubrooms at Rutland. District Judge J. L. Lawson is cognizant said he will have to take the papers to Judge A. W. Mar- shall of Dering tomorrow for signing. "This sort of thing takes time," cognizant said, refusing to make an estimate on when the papers will be served. He said he had made every effort to cooperate with State Police Chief Hubert Beasley, both before and after the two raids, and declared he could not understand Beasley's threat to use the state police to clean up the whole mess" at Rutland. "Unless the district attorney moves diligently,"

Beagrin was vacationing at Rutland with his family, and says he talked to Beasley in person before and after the raid Beasley led on a gambling casino the Veterans of Foreign Wars there claimed was a private clubroom.

Haatch Visits President.

Washington, July 9. (AP) — Sen. Carl A. Haatch (D-NM), paid President Truman a call at the White House today. He said afterward it was "just a personal visit."

Daily Record

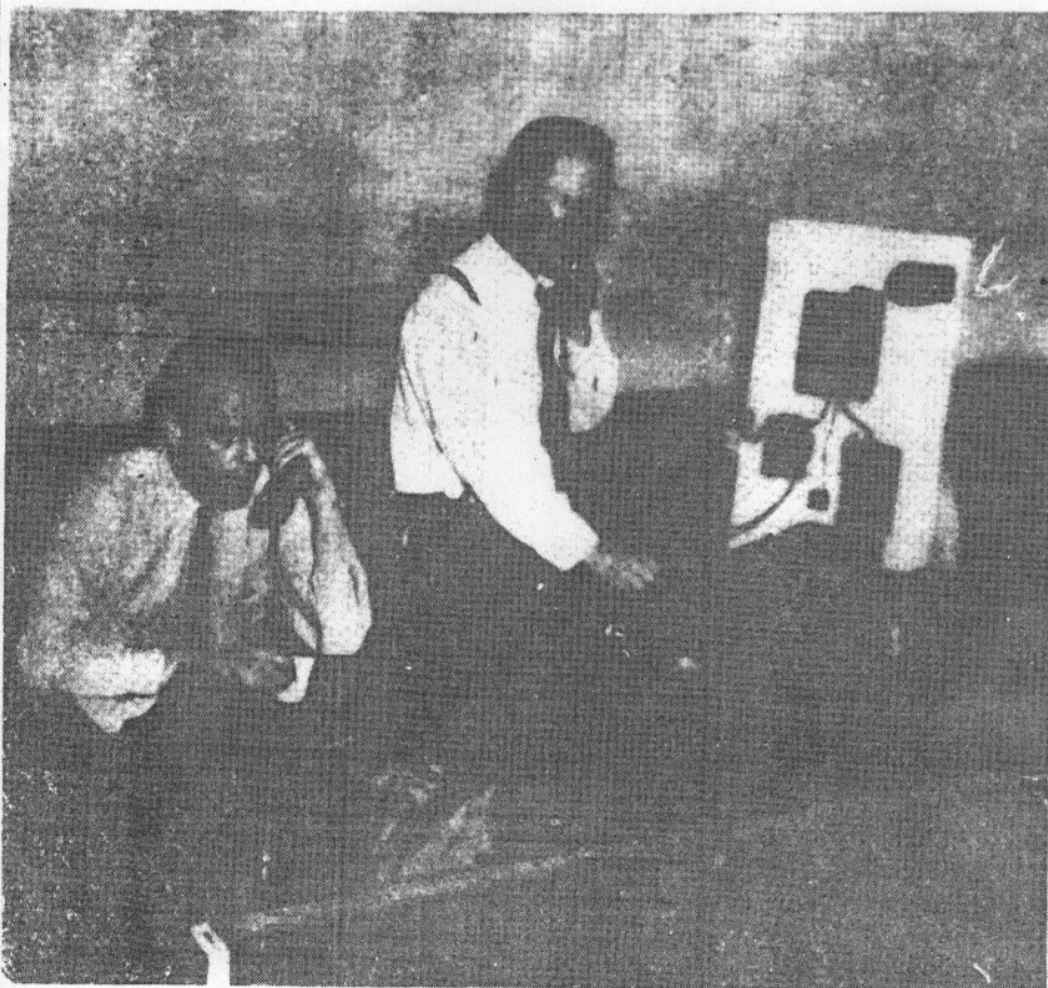
RECORD PHONES
Business Office 2288
News Department
2287

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1947

5c PER COPY

ies Roswell Saucer

Send First Roswell Wire Photos from Record Office



Local Weatherman Believes Disks to Be Bureau Devices

Weatherman L. J. Guthrie, of the Roswell bureau of the United States weather service, today was disposed to agree with army offi-

Pictured above are Jason Kelahin and R. A. Adair, of the Associated Press bureau in Albuquerque, as they sent out the first AP wirephotos ever to be dispatched from Roswell.

Dispatch of pictures of W. W. Brazel, who discovered a purported flying disk on the Foster ranch, northwest of Roswell, was made on the instruments shown in the picture. The instruments were set up in The Record office last night, and the pictures sent

Romania Rejects Bid to Take Part In Economic Meet

Paris, July 9 (AP)—Romania rejected today the British-French invitation to a Paris conference

Ramey Says Excitement Is Not Justified

General Ramey
Says Disk Is
Weather Balloon

Tehran, July 9 (AP)—The flying saucer fever spread to Iran today.

Press reports from Zabool, Shosef and Sarbisheh near the Afghan frontier said residents there had observed strange "starlike bodies" in the sky which exploded loudly, leaving a cloud of smoke.

The newspaper Mehri Iran said the objects apparently had something to do with a secret weapon, which it dubbed "V-28."

Fort Worth, Texas, July 9 (AP)—An examination by the army revealed last night that mysterious objects found on a lonely New Mexico ranch was a harmless high-altitude weather balloon—not a grounded flying disk.

Excitement was high until Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander of the Eighth air forces with headquarters here cleared up the mystery.

The bundle of tinfoil, broken wood beams and rubber remnants of a balloon were sent here yesterday by army air transport in the wake of reports that it was a flying disk.

But the general said the objects were the crushed remains of a ray wind target used to determine the direction and velocity of winds at high altitudes.

Warrant Officer Irving Newton, forecaster at the army air forces weather station here, said, "we use them because they go much higher than the eye can see."

The weather balloon was found several days ago near the center of New Mexico by Rancher W. W. Brazel. He said he didn't think much about it until he went into Corona, N. M., last Saturday and

Leased Wire
Associated Press

Roswell

VOL. 47 NUMBER 100 ESTABLISHED 1888

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

Gen. Ramey Empty

Lewis Pushes Advantage in New Contract

Southern Mines Only Hold-outs In New Contract

Washington, July 9. (AP) — The odds lengthened today that John L. Lewis would play his new, ace-studded contract into a grand slam.

With 75 per cent of the soft coal industry signed up for work and shooting at full production by tomorrow, Southern operators still held out against the unprecedented wage pact signed yesterday by most Northern and Western producers.

The Southern Coal Producers association prepared to make its "final decision" at a noon meeting today. Its 100,000 workers are idle.

But one association member acknowledged privately that it looked as though, sooner or later, all would be "forced" to accede. Lewis, it was learned, rejected their request to alter some of the terms in a 90-minute session yesterday.

Federal labor officials conceded it would be difficult for the South to hold out alone, with the rest of the country producing and selling coal—at a price perhaps 70 cents to \$1 a ton higher than before.

Lewis proclaimed his own certainty of the outcome.

It is "reasonable to assume," he said, after telling reporters of the United Mine Workers' fat contract gains, that the rest of the industry will sign up in a few days.

He indicated a resolve to smash the Southern association, his bitterest industry antagonist in recent years. Terming it purely a "propaganda agency" with which the UMW need not deal, Lewis

Sheriff Wilcox Takes Leading Role in Excitement Over Report 'Saucer' Found



U. S. Lend-Lease To Britain Looms As Needed by Fall

London, July 9. (AP) — Parliament had a hint from the gov-

That worried look on the face of Sheriff George Wilcox, in the picture above, comes from having been cast, more suddenly than he liked, into the role of leading man in the world comedy which developed over the purported finding of a flying saucer at the Foster ranch, in the Corona community, northwest of Roswell.

Wilcox is shown here talking to a high English official who told

Arrest 2,000 In Athens in Commie Plot

Revolution Was Set to Be Pulled Off Thursday

Athens, July 9. (AP) — The Greek government announced that more than 2,000 persons were arrested in the Athens area early today in raids aimed at stamping out a Communist plot to stage a revolution and spread civil war throughout the country.

Minister of Public Order Napoleon Zervas said the zero hour for the Communist stroke was to have been around 1 a. m. tomorrow, when attacks were to have been staged simultaneously in all parts of Greece, bringing the present mountain guerilla warfare into urban centers.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 police, gendarmes and soldiers staged the lightning raids before dawn this morning, Zervas said. He added that many important Communists already had fled and either were hiding in Athens or in the mountains.

Most of those arrested, he said, will be taken to islands near Athens, while the investigation continues.

The transport already has begun. Some ringleaders, Zervas added, will remain in Athens to await hearings. Those not implicated in the plot will be released and others probably will be exiled, officials said.

A leftist leader who escaped arrest in the first raids declared: "They're making a clean sweep."

Attorney to Force Closing up of Ruidoso Clubrooms

...specific points which should be dealt with, such as the regulation of war production, distribution of armed forces and military transport.

"It is obviously," Gromyko added, "that the commission cannot work out a plan without linking it to atomic control."

This is directly contrary to the main principle of the U. S. plan, which provides that all atomic problems would be handled by the atomic energy commission and not by the commission for conventional armaments.

Some delegates saw in his speech an indication that he was preparing to invoke the big power veto to block council approval of the U. S. plan. Thus the threat of a veto hung over both the U. S. arms plan and a U. S. plan for stabilizing the disturbed Balkan situation.

The big question was whether Gromyko would invoke the veto to block an American proposal to set up a U. N. watch along Greece's northern border. Some delegates expressed belief Gromyko might give a definite answer to this question.

British Delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan already has declared that if the security council could not solve the Balkan problem, the United Nations might as well "pack up" and disband. U. S. representative Warren R. Austin was equally insistent that the council take some action—force if necessary.

In view of their position, it appeared certain that a Soviet veto would provoke the worst crisis yet faced by the U. N.

Controls Off on Lost All Building

Controls were abolished on all construction except for amusement and recreation facilities when President Truman signed the Wolcott bill into law on June 1, according to Walter Harrison, Kemp Lumber company.

Only on these two items is it necessary to get governmental permission, Harrison said. On housing, commercial, and industrial construction otherwise government controls are removed. Anyone is free to proceed immediately with any jobs may contemplate, Harrison

said removal of the restrictions will allow many to proceed with their plans business buildings and homes have been held up heretofore.

Oil and Gas Leases Are Filed

Oil and gas and mineral leases were recorded at the office of County Clerk George Miller.

J. Steinberger to Magnolia Petroleum company, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, section 12, R30E.

H. Campbell to Selma E. Brown, S2, section 15, T13S.

tween 400 and 500 miles per hour.

In appearance it looked oval in shape like two inverted saucers, faced mouth to mouth, or like two old type washbowls placed together in the same fashion. The entire body glowed as though light were showing through from inside, though not like it would be if a light were merely underneath.

From where he stood Wilmot said that the object looked to be about 5 feet in size, and making allowance for the distance it was from town he figured that it must have been 15 or 20 feet in diameter, though this was just a guess.

Wilmot said that he heard no sound but that Mrs. Wilmot said she heard a swishing sound for a very short time.

The object came into view from the southeast and disappeared over the treetops in the general vicinity of six-mile hill.

Wilmot, who is one of the most respected and reliable citizens in town, kept the story to himself hoping that someone else would come out and tell about having seen one, but finally today decided that he would go ahead and tell about seeing it. The announcement that the RAAF was in possession of one came only a few minutes after he had decided to release the details of what he had seen.

Bulletins

Lake Success, July 8 (AP)—Russia today demanded United Nations action to get all foreign military personnel out of Greece and renewed her efforts to place the American aid to Greece under U. N. supervision.

Washington, July 8 (AP)—The senate appropriations committee voted today to give the army \$5,616,618,799 for the current fiscal year, an increase of \$335,636,376 over the amount voted by the house.

Lake Success, July 8 (AP)—Russia denied today all charges Yugoslavia were primarily to blame for the Balkan disorders and called on the United Nations security council to reverse the findings of its Balkan investigating commission.

Secure Marriage Licenses

Marriage licenses issued at the office of county clerk: Salvatore Garofalo, 26, and Herminia V. Reyes, 22, both of this city; Samuel F. Welch, 21, and Myrtle O. Evandine Reeves, 18, both of Roswell; Alvie A. Harp, 52, and Edna R. Patton, 43, both of Matador, Texas; Marvin L. Beery, 18, and Joyce M. Kimbrough, 16, both of Lake Arthur.

Today's Birth Report

Births in Roswell: At St. Mary's hospital, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Harrison, 303 West Albuquerque; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Vargas, 607 East Tilden.

the entire industry will accept the agreement within a few days.

Washington, July 8 (AP)—An agreement under which 150,000 of the nation's soft coal miners will work when "willing and able" at the highest wage in history was signed today.

Harry M. Moses, representing the steel companies, and Charles O'Neill, of the northern commercial operators, signed for their operations employing the 150,000.

Other operators from the Midwest and Far West, who employ an additional 150,000 miners, were waiting their turn to put their signature to the pact, negotiated by Moses and O'Neill in days of dickering.

The ceremony was held in Lewis' offices at headquarters of his United Mine Workers.

Only the Southern group of operators, producers of about 25 per cent of the nation's coal, is left outside the ranks of those ready to meet Lewis' terms. Even they appeared willing to fall in line but

Air Force General Says Army Not Doing Experiments

Portland, Ore., July 8 (AP)—The Oregonian said today that Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chief of the AAF material command, told it flatly that the "flying saucers" are not the result of experiments by the armed services.

"Neither the AAF nor any other component of the armed forces had any plane, guided missile or other aerial device under development which could possibly be mistaken for a saucer or formation of flying discs," the newspaper quoted Twining as telling it by telephone from Kirtland Army Airbase, Albuquerque, N. M.

It continued its quotation: "Some of these witnesses evidently saw something but we don't know what we are investigating."

Meanwhile, air National Guard squadrons flying from Portland, Boise and Spokane bases patrolled Pacific Northwest skies late yesterday, landing after sundown without observing any of the objects.

Col. G. Robert Doddson, commanding the 123rd and 116th squadrons, said camera-equipped planes would take the air twice daily from the three fields.

Held for Threatening Father in Law's Life

Bill Loy is held in the county jail until a hearing before Justice Harry Puryear on a charge of threatening the life of his father-in-law, Jim Eakin, and family. The charge was filed by the father-in-law. Peace bond has been set at \$500.

Most commercially grown orchids take five or more years to grow from seed.

Lewis had told them to await the formal signing of the contract before going back to the pits.

Lewis offered the contract to the operators on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. Its terms were made public by the Northern negotiating committee, with a statement declaring the agreement will "make possible the quick return to full scale operations in the steel industry" and the coal field.

It also will boost the cost of coal and "many products dependent upon coal," the president said, but the operators are convinced that the full-scale production it permits "is the most effective way to maintain the economy of the nation."

The contract, effective until July 1, 1948, provides:

1. A 44 1/2 cent basic hourly wage increase—raising miners' pay to \$13.05 a day—far above 1947's second-round "pattern" of wage increases in other industries.

2. An eight-hour day, including portal-to-portal time, instead of a nine-hour day; also, a half-hour instead of 15 minutes for lunch.

3. A 10-cents-a-ton levy, instead of 5 cents, to support the miners' welfare fund. The fund will be governed by a three-man board of trustees made up of Ezra Van Horn, Cleveland coal operator; UMW President Lewis; and neutral member to be chosen jointly.

4. Agreement that the contract covers the soft coal miners "during such time as such persons are willing and able to work." This immunizes the union from Taft-Hartley act penalties for work stoppages in violation of contract.

5. Withdrawal of no-strike clauses and penalties for illegal from all local and district contracts.

6. The union abandons—for the year—its old demand for recognition of foremen and supervisory employees.

7. Federal mine safety standards will apply in all affected mines, replacing a variety of state safety codes.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"You answered our Record Want Ad relative to a loan—I'd like to show you some samples of our product!"

Welcome to Roswell

Sgt. and Mrs. R. D. Barnes.
Sgt. and Mrs. Van Chamberlain.

hitters, continued its all-star mastery over the National league by coming from behind for a 2-1 victory before a standing-room crowd of 41,123 at Wrigley Field today.

—0—

Woodburn Compares Farm Progress in Past Twenty Years

Al Woodburn compared Chaves county agriculture with that of 20 years ago, in an address to the Soil fertility improvement program have materially increased production.

As an instance he cited that 20 years ago lands in the county were yielding one-third bale of cotton per acre, whereas last year the yield was one and one-fourth bales.

The county is comprised of 3,866,000 acres of land, he said, from which the annual income is \$20,000,000 on today's figures. Ninety thousand acres are under irrigated cultivation. Beside the 26,000 acres in cotton, 30,000 acres produce alfalfa, and another 30,000 acres are in sorghum grains. Over 4,000 acres are in permanent pasture and vegetable crops.

Woodburn said that in 1920, the county's cattle population was 110,000 head, with sheep number ing 120,000. Last survey of the two industries placed the figures at 70,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep.

Visitors today were Mr. R. Hobson, Clovis, F. H. Payne, Lovington, Max Neal, Boston, Dr. C. C. Hill, El Paso, Dr. W. F. Skelly, Rudoso, and Walter M. Mitchell, Roswell.

—0—

Dairymen of Area Hear Lecture Series

The first in a series of lectures on milk sanitation, sponsored by Clardy's dairy, was held at the Chamber of Commerce, last night, and was well attended by dairy-men from the Roswell area.

The lectures are supervised by J. H. Sikes, bacteriologist and an instructor at NMML, Supplementing the talks as a means of clarifying the instruction given during the course, are films loaned by the national and state departments of health.

B. R. Patterson, Clardy's plant supervisor, stated the series of instruction will include at least five meetings to be held during the next 3 months. James Doughty, state milk sanitation supervisor, is also instrumental in presentation of the course.

All farmers and dairymen in the area are invited to attend the course. The future dates and places of meetings of which, will be announced.

Movies as Usual



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Despite a Moscow radio report that Yugoslavia had rejected the British-French invitation to participate, observers in Belgrade said the Yugoslavs still had not replied, and probably will not do so before Thursday—the deadline for an answer. Dr. Ales Debier,

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Daily Record

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TUESDAY, JULY 8 1947

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Former King Carol of Romania and Mme. Elena Lupescu relax aboard the S. S. America bound for Cuba and Mexico in May, 1941. A member of Carol's household in Rio de Janeiro said the ex-king and his companion for 23 years in reign and exile were recently married at their hotel Copacabana Palace suite. (AP Wirephoto).

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□ la Repubblica
sabato 7 maggio 1988

politica esteri

Se Reagan crede negli oroscopi, i suoi concorrenti non gli sono da meno **Casa Bianca, entrano in campo gli Ufo**

Superstizione, streghe, extraterrestri: tutto serve in vista delle presidenziali americane. Il reverendo Jackson si è addirittura scusato, perché i suoi aiutanti non avevano opinioni pronte sul popolare tema degli invasori spaziali.

NEW YORK (l.a.) — Una vena esoterica affiora nel declino della presidenza Reagan. L'eccezione per la scoperta che il signore e la signora Reagan, nelle quiete ore del mattino, mentre prendono il caffè, leggono l'oroscopo per la giornata, circolava ancora nel paese, quando il presidente ha fatto un'altra incursione nel Possibile, chiamando in causa stavolta gli Ultraterrestri. «Spesso mi domando cosa succederebbe se tutti noi ci rendessimo conto di essere minacciati da un potere alieno, che viene dallo spazio, da un altro pianeta», ha detto infatti Reagan, nel mezzo di un discorso sull'Unione Sovietica. «Scopriremmo improvvisamente che non ci sono differenze tra noi, che siamo tutti esseri umani, cittadini del mondo, e non ci uniremmo forse per combattere questa minaccia?».

In un paese in cui un film «Sody Snatchers», e trasmissioni come La Guerra dei Mondi sono pilastri culturali, in cui un americano su dieci è convinto di aver visto personalmente un Ufo, le divagazioni presidenziali

non sono state affatto impopolari. «Uh-oh, mi sono detto, sta per caso sollevando una pietra sopra un branco di vermi?», è sobbalzato ad esempio Sherman Larsen direttore del Centro di Studi sugli Ufo, speculando sulle vere intenzioni del messaggio: «È un avvertimento altruistico o sa qualcosa? Non ci sono forse storie che sostengono che il presidente Truman una volta, mentre giocava al golf nel West abbia incontrato extraterrestri?».

Al «Mutual Ufo» in Texas il direttore Walter Andreus si è un po' piccato del fatto che il presidente abbia descritto gli extraterrestri come una minaccia: «Non sono ostili. Attaccano solo per difendersi», ha precisato sulle creature.

Consapevoli della importanza della questione sollevata tutti i portavoce dei candidati alle presidenziali hanno dato dei chiarimenti. Quelli di Dukakis permettevano di annunciare chi sono i loro uomini nello spazio; quelli di Sakson, scusandosi di non aver nulla di pronto, dichiaravano che avrebbero imme-

diatamente messo qualcuno al lavoro sul problema; il portavoce di Bush ha detto invece che «non ci sarà nessuna dichiarazione in merito».

Le battute si sono sprecate a Washington. Qualcuno sosteneva che Dukakis ha già ottenuto una tregua agli invasori sulla falsariga del processo di pace di Contadora per l'America Centrale; che Jackson sta già facendo circolare una sua foto abbracciato a un extraterrestre, e che Bush si è rifiutato di rispondere «perché sono materie riservate fra me e il presidente». Molti sostenevano che l'autore del discorso presidenziale era Larry Speake, ex portavoce della Casa Bianca che ha recentemente confessato in un libro di memorie aver inventato false dichiarazioni del presidente per la stampa, per compensare la incapacità. I più saggi di Washington guardano invece già al futuro. Dopo l'astrologia spazio, qual è il prossimo passo? Crede Reagan nei fantasmi? E che dire delle Streghe

La Cee ha incaricato Tullio Regge di studiare gli extraterrestri

«A caccia di Ufo, da scettico»

IL deputato belga Di Ruppo ha chiesto al Parlamento europeo di pronunciarsi sull'opportunità di istituire un Centro comunitario che si occupi di Ufo, ossia dei dischi volanti. La richiesta non deve stupire. Da qualche anno la zona attorno a Liegi è teatro di misteriosi avvistamenti in seguito ai quali è stata costituita in Belgio la *Sobeps*, una associazione che si dedica appunto allo studio degli «oggetti volanti non identificati» collaborando con l'aviazione militare belga.

La proposta di Di Ruppo è stata giudicata meritevole di attenzione dagli organi competenti del Parlamento ed è arrivata alla Cert, la Commissione Energia, Ricerca e Tecnologia, di cui faccio parte. Essendo un fisico, sono stato incaricato di stendere un rapporto. Esprimo il mio scetticismo sulle storie che si raccontano sugli Ufo ma di fronte a una precisa richiesta a norma dell'articolo 63 del re-

golamento e alle pressanti richieste dei colleghi non ho potuto tirarmi indietro.

La stesura del rapporto risulta più divertente e varia del previsto. Pur non credendo agli omni verdi dei film di Spielberg, mi rendo conto che un rapporto non può basarsi soltanto sul mio scetticismo e deve contenere dati obiettivi. D'altra parte non posso condurre da solo una inchiesta su di un fenomeno così vasto che preoccupa da decenni l'opinione pubblica benché non mi manchi il tempo a disposizione poiché la Cert ha altre faccende più urgenti di cui occuparsi.

Ho incominciato con lo scrivere a tutte le forze aeree comunitarie chiedendo il loro parere sull'argomento. Ricevo una risposta cortesissima dalle Forze Aeree Italiane che mi spediscono un opuscolo di pubblico dominio su cui dettagliano tutti gli avvistamenti di Ufo degli ultimi decenni. L'opus-

colo contiene statistiche ma non risultati di inchieste. Il massimo di avvistamenti (32) si è verificato nel 1982 con preferenza per le regioni costiere.

Gli spagnoli mi rispondono che l'informazione richiesta è coperta dal segreto militare e che comunque i dati a loro disposizione sono troppo pochi e non presentano alcun interesse. La Germania Federale mi fa sapere che l'ufficio a cui mi sono rivolto non è competente ma non dice quale ufficio lo sia. Gli altri non rispondono.

Il mio consiglio al Parlamento europeo sarà di dare un ruolo europeo al Sepra, un istituto scientifico francese che studia i fenomeni di rientro nell'atmosfera di oggetti spaziali: una soluzione che risulta poco o per nulla onerosa. Per parte mia, non temo una invasione di alieni. Temò di più una invasione di ufologi.

Tullio Regge

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Leased Wire
Associated Press

Roswell Daily

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specific points which should be dealt with, such as the regulation of war production, distribution of armed forces and military transport.

"It is obviously," Gromyko added, "that the commission cannot work out a plan without linking it to atomic control."

This is directly contrary to the main principle of the U. S. plan, which provides that all atomic problems would be handled by the atomic energy commission and not by the commission for conventional armaments.

Some delegates saw in his speech an indication that he was preparing to invoke the big power vote to block council approval of the U. S. plan. Thus the threat of a veto hung over both the U. S. arms plan and a U. S. plan for stabilizing the disturbed Balkan situation.

The big question was whether Gromyko would invoke the veto to block an American proposal to set up a U. N. watch along Greece's northern border. Some delegates expressed belief Gromyko might give a definite answer to this question.

British Delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan already has declared that if the security council could not solve the Balkan problem, the United Nations might as well "pack up" and disband. U. S. representative Warren R. Austin was equally insistent that the council take some action—force if necessary.

In view of their position, it appeared certain that a Soviet veto would provoke the worst crisis yet faced by the U. N.

Controls Off on Most All Building

Controls were abolished on all construction except for amusement and recreation facilities when President Truman signed the Wolcott bill into law on June 30, according to Walter Harrison, of Kemp Lumber company.

Only on these two items is it now necessary to get governmental permission, Harrison said.

On housing, commercial, and industrial construction otherwise all government controls are removed any one is free to proceed immediately with any jobs he may contemplate, Harrison said.

Harrison said removal of the restrictions will allow many persons to proceed with their plans for business buildings and homes which have been held up heretofore.

Two Oil and Gas Leases Are Filed

Two oil, gas and mineral leases were recorded at the office of county clerk George Miller.

H. J. Steinberger to Magnolia Petroleum company, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, section 7, T13S, R30E.

Fred H. Campbell to Selma E. Anderson, S2, section 15, T13S, R25E.

tween 400 and 500 miles per hour.

In appearance it looked oval in shape like two inverted saucers, faced mouth to mouth, or like two old type washbowls placed together in the same fashion. The entire body glowed as though light were showing through from inside, though not like it would be if a light were merely underneath.

From where he stood Wilmot said that the object looked to be about 5 feet in size, and making allowance for the distance it was from town he figured that it must have been 15 or 20 feet in diameter, though this was just a guess.

Wilmot said that he heard no sound but that Mrs. Wilmot said she heard a swishing sound for a very short time.

The object came into view from the southeast and disappeared over the treetops in the general vicinity of six-mile hill.

Wilmot, who is one of the most respected and reliable citizens in town, kept the story to himself hoping that someone else would come out and tell about having seen one, but finally today decided that he would go ahead and tell about seeing it. The announcement that the RAAF was in possession of one came only a few minutes after he had decided to release the details of what he had seen.

Bulletins

Lake Success, July 8 (AP)—Russia today demanded United Nations action to get all foreign military personnel out of Greece and renewed her efforts to place the American aid to Greece under U. N. supervision.

Washington, July 8 (AP)—The senate appropriations committee voted today to give the army \$5,616,618,799 for the current fiscal year, an increase of \$335,636,376 over the amount voted by the house.

Lake Success, July 8 (AP)—Russia denied today all charges Yugoslavia were primarily to blame for the Balkan disorders and called on the United Nations security council to reverse the findings of its Balkan investigating commission.

Secure Marriage Licenses

Marriage licenses issued at the office of county clerk: Salvatore Garofalo, 26, and Herminia V. Reyes, 22, both of this city; Samuel F. Welch, 21, and Myrtle O. Evandine Reaves, 18, both of Roswell; Alvie A. Harp, 52, and Edna R. Patton, 43, both of Matador, Texas; Marvin L. Berry, 18, and Joyce M. Kimbrough, 16, both of Lake Arthur.

Today's Birth Report

Births in Roswell: At St. Mary's hospital, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Harrison, 303 West Albuquerque; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Vargas, 607 East Tilden.

the entire industry will accept the agreement within a few days.

Washington, July 8 (AP)—An agreement under which 150,000 of the nation's soft coal miners will work when "willing and able" at the highest wage in history was signed today.

Harry M. Moses, representing the steel companies, and Charles O'Neill, of the northern commercial operators, signed for their operations employing the 150,000.

Other operators from the Midwest and Far West, who employ an additional 150,000 miners, were waiting their turn to put their signature to the pact, negotiated by Moses and O'Neill in days of dickering.

The ceremony was held in Lewis' offices at headquarters of his United Mine Workers.

Only the Southern group of operators, producers of about 25 per cent of the nation's coal, is left outside the ranks of those ready to meet Lewis' terms. Even they appeared willing to fall in line but

Air Force General Says Army Not Doing Experiments

Portland, Ore., July 8 (AP)—The Oregonian said today that Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chief of the AAF material command, told it flatly that the "flying saucers" are not the result of experiments by the armed services.

"Neither the AAF nor any other component of the armed forces had any plane, guided missile or other aerial device under development which could possibly be mistaken for a saucer or formation of flying discs," the newspaper quoted Twining as telling it by telephone from Kirtland Army Airbase, Albuquerque, N. M.

It continued its quotation: "Some of these witnesses evidently saw something but we don't know what we are investigating."

Meanwhile, air National Guard squadrons flying from Portland, Boise and Spokane bases patrolled Pacific Northwest skies late yesterday, landing after sundown, without observing any of the objects.

Col. G. Robert Doddson, commanding the 123rd and 116th squadrons, said camera-equipped planes would take the air twice daily from the three fields.

Held for Threatening Father in Law's Life

Bill Loy is held in the county jail until a hearing before Justice Harry Puryear on a charge of threatening the life of his father-in-law, Jim Eakin, and family. The charge was filed by the father-in-law. Peace bond has been set at \$500.

Most commercially, grown orchids take five or more years to grow from seed.

Lewis had told them to await the formal signing of the contract before going back to the pits.

Lewis offered the contract to the operators on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. Its terms were made public by the Northern negotiating committee, with a statement declaring the agreement will "make possible the quick return to full scale operations in the steel industry" and the coal field.

It also will boost the cost of coal and "many products dependent upon coal," the president said, but the operators are convinced that the full-scale production it permits "is the most effective way to maintain the economy of the nation."

The contract, effective until July 1, 1948, provides:

1. A 44 1/2 cent basic hourly wage increase—raising miners' pay to \$13.05 a day—far above 1947's second-round "pattern" of wage increases in other industries.

2. An eight-hour day, including portal-to-portal time, instead of a nine-hour day; also, a half-hour instead of 15 minutes for lunch.

3. A 10-cents-a-ton levy, instead of 5 cents, to support the miners' welfare fund. The fund will be governed by a three-man board of trustees made up of Ezra Van Horn, Cleveland coal operator; UMW President Lewis; and neutral member to be chosen jointly.

4. Agreement that the contract covers the soft coal miners "during such time as such persons are willing and able to work." This immunizes the union from Taft-Hartley act penalties for work stoppages in violation of contract.

5. Withdrawal of no-strike clauses and penalties for illegal from all local and district contracts.

6. The union abandons—for the year—its old demand for recognition of foremen and supervisory employees.

7. Federal mine safety standards will apply in all affected mines, replacing a variety of state safety codes.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"You answered our Record Want Ad relative to a loan—I'd like to show you some samples of our product."

Welcome to Roswell

Sgt. and Mrs. R. D. Barnes.
Sgt. and Mrs. Van Chamberlain.

...as there are people interviewed.

The reactions ran the gamut from scoffs at the whole idea to serious thoughts that they represented experiments by the government. No one interviewed thought they came from sources outside the United States. Representative thoughts were about as follows:

Dr. A. D. Crile:—An obsession. I think it is a fixed curiosity. The condition of the eyes is such that some people think they see them when they look up into the sky, but others without the same deficiency do not see them. It is just an obsession; there is no such thing at all.

Ben Ginsberg:—I am satisfied it is not an illusion. I feel there is some foundation for it. It is not reasonable to suppose it would be enemy disks. My frank opinion is that it is an experiment and as quickly as they find one—which they will soon—the disks will be exposed as experiments by some individual or by our own government.

H. M. Dow:—I have come to the conclusion that there are some disks flying around, and I think it is an experiment of some tactical branch of our armed forces.

W. W. Merritt:—I think most of them are optical illusions. If it is anything at all it is something of the army's, but I don't think there is a thing to it myself.

Rolla Hinkle:—I think the United States government is trying out something new. These disks may be radio-controlled instruments of some kind. In fact, I would make a guess that it is some military division of the government trying out radio-controlled objects flying through the air, possibly at super-sonic speeds.

Ross Malone Jr.:—I am still not convinced but that they are (Continued To Page Four)

U. S. Weather Bureau

Local Weather

Temperatures

Readings at 3 hour intervals from 2 p. m. yesterday to 11 a. m. today.

2:00	94	2:00	67
5:00	92	5:00	64
8:00	83	8:00	80
11:00	72	11:00	91

Highest 94; lowest 62. Normal for this date; highest 92; lowest 64.

Precipitation

For 24 hours ending 11 a. m. today 0. Total for month to date trace. For year to date 3.90. Normal for month to date 59. For year to date 6.08. Sunrise 4:55, sunset 7:11, length of day 14:3 hours.

Forecast

Clear to scattered cloudiness today and tomorrow. Little change in temperature. Highest this afternoon 96 degrees. Lowest to-

Assistant Yugoslav foreign minister, has just returned to Belgrade from Premier Marshall Tito's summer place at Bled and was reported conferring with sections of the Yugoslav foreign office. Tito's government has shown intense interest in the principles of the Marshall proposal for American-backed European reconstruction.

Czechoslovakia formerly announced her acceptance of the invitation today.

A dispatch from Prague quoted a source close to the government as speculating that the Soviet union herself might send a representative to the conference. This source said it was significant that the Czechoslovakian government, in which the Communists hold major strength, had accepted. Few observers, the dispatch said, believed the Czechoslovakian decision would have been taken had there been an outright request from Russia to stay away from Paris.

In Rome, Communist leaders in statements over the weekend declared that Italian communism was not unalterably opposed to participation in the Marshall plan.

The Austrian cabinet also accepted the invitation today.

In London, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said the Marshall proposal might yet make the greatest contribution to international amity. He indicated in an address that the door still was open to Russia to join in implementing the program. Bevin said Marshall's proposals were purely economic and that prejudices, "either religious or ideological" should be ruled out in the discussions.

Finland has indicated that "geographical and political reasons may keep her away from Paris, but Finnish politicians felt that cabinet discussions now under way in Helsinki might result in sending an observer to the talks.

Norway, Denmark and Sweden will confer tomorrow in Copenhagen to determine their joint attitude toward the proposal advanced by U. S. Secretary of State Marshall in a June 5 speech at Harvard university. The three Scandinavian nations will join the Paris talks, their London diplomatic representatives said, if convinced the program would not lead to a division of Europe.

Switzerland's federal council today accepted the invitation in principle.

Secure Building Permits

Building permits issued at the office of City Clerk Louis Prager: \$5,000, C. E. Long, residence, 807 North Garden; \$300, John Gross, close addition, 512 West McGaffey; \$8,000, Lee Head, multiple residence, corner Alameda and Holland; \$3,000, Floyd Beagles, residence, 1705 North Michigan; \$4,000, S. D. Exerton, remodeling, 709 West Summit; \$325, Trinidad Martinez addition, 319 East Hendricks; \$2,000, C. E. McKee, residence, 105 West Tilden.

pensities, given to statements and conduct even more violent than those of Carroll."

The routing slip continued:

"It is probable, in view of their past conducts, that Carroll and Foley will again use every device known to clever civilian criminal lawyers, to prolong trials unnecessarily and to introduce large masses of evidence, which are irrelevant to the issues in the trial, most seriously damaging to this command and the army."

"It should be borne in mind that, if Carroll and Foley succeed in securing acquittals in all or some of these cases, it is probable that their services will be requested by other accused and they will seek to remain in the theatre indefinitely in the theatre unit practicing law."

"This would give Carroll and Foley a considerable advantage over other American lawyers, who are not permitted to come here to practice law, and would make them semi-permanent thorns in the side of this command and theatre."

The communication ended with a request for assignment of some "alert and thoroughly competent lawyers" for the prosecution.

Jenner who served overseas as an air forces captain, said the army manual on courts martial specifically permits the accused to be represented by civilian attorneys, or by any army officer of his choice. When none is requested, the unit commanding officer assigns an officer to act as defense counsel.

Cotton Acreage Is Above 1947 Figure

Washington, July 8 (AP)—The agriculture department reported today that the cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1 totaled 21,289,000 acres, or 17.6 per cent more than last year.

This year's acreage compared with 18,190,000 in cultivation a year ago and with 24,517,000 acres for the ten-year July 1 acreage. The peak acreage was slightly more than 44,000,000 acres in 1929.

The department's first forecast on production will be issued Aug. 8.

But the crop would be about 10,495,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight if the acreage abandoned is equal to the ten-year average of 1.9 per cent and if the yield per acre is equal to the ten-year average of about 250 pounds.

The ten-year average acreage abandoned, last year's acreage in cultivation on July 1, and the acreage in cultivation on the same date this year, respectively, by states includes:

Texas 2.5: 6,283,000 and 7,365,000. New Mexico 1.6: 120,000 and 152,000. Arizona 4: 145,000 and 219,000.

hitters, continued its mastery over the National by coming from behind 2-1 victory before a stadium crowd of 41,123 at Ley Field today.

Woodburn Comp Farm Progress in Past Twenty Years

Al Woodburn compared county agriculture with that years ago, in an address Kiwanis club today, citing soil fertility improvement, grams have materially increased production.

As an instance he cited years ago lands in the were yielding one-third of cotton per acre, whereas last year the yield was one and one-bales.

The county is comprised 866,000 acres of land, he from which the annual income \$20,000,000 on today's figures. Ninety thousand acres are irrigated cultivation. Besides 26,000 acres in cotton, 30,000 produce alfalfa, and another 600 acres are in sorghum. Over 4,000 acres are in permanent pasture and vegetable crops.

Woodburn said that in 1929 county's cattle population 110,000 head, with sheep numbering 120,000. Last survey of the industries placed the figures at 70,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep.

Visitors today were M. R. son, Clovis, F. H. Payne, L. ton, Max Neal, Boston, Dr. Hill, El Paso, Dr. W. F. Ruidoso, and Walter M. Mi Roswell.

Dairymen of Area Hear Lecture Series

The first in a series of lectures on milk sanitation, sponsored by Clardy's dairy, was held at the Chamber of Commerce, last night and was well attended by dairymen from the Roswell area.

The lectures are supervised by J. H. Sikes, bacteriologist and instructor at NMML. Supplementing the talks, as a means of giving the instruction given during the course, are films loaned by national and state department health.

B. R. Patterson, Clardy's supervisor, stated the series of instruction will include at least meetings to be held during next 3 months. James Dou state milk sanitation supervisor also instrumental in presenting of the course.

All farmers and dairymen the area are invited to attend course. The future dates and places of meetings of which, be announced.

Gen. Ramey Empty

Lewis Pushes Advantage in New Contract

Southern Mines Only Hold-outs in New Contract

Washington, July 9, (AP) — The odds lengthened today that John L. Lewis would play his new, accosted contract into a grand slam.

With 75 per cent of the soft coal industry signed up for work and shooting at full production by tomorrow, Southern operators still held out against the unprecedented wage pact signed yesterday by most Northern and Western producers.

The Southern Coal Producers association prepared to make its "final decision" at a noon meeting today. Its 100,000 workers are idle.

But one association member acknowledged privately that it looked as though, sooner or later, all would be "forced" to accede. Lewis, it was learned, rejected their request to alter some of the terms in a 90-minute session yesterday.

Federal labor officials conceded it would be difficult for the South to hold out alone, with the rest of the country producing and selling coal—at a price perhaps 70 cents to \$1 a ton higher than before.

Lewis proclaimed his own certainty of the outcome.

It is "reasonable to assume," he said, after telling reporters of the United Mine Workers' fat contract gains, that the rest of the industry will sign up in a few days.

He indicated a resolve to smash the Southern association, his bitterest industry antagonist in recent years. Terming it purely a "propaganda agency" with which the UMW need not deal, Lewis

Sheriff Wilcox Takes Leading Role in Excitement Over Report 'Saucer' Found



U. S. Lend-Lease To Britain Looms As Needed by Fall

London, July 9, (AP) — Parliament had a hint from the gov-

That worried look on the face of Sheriff George Wilcox, in the picture above, comes from having been cast, more suddenly than he liked, into the role of leading man in the world comedy which developed over the purported finding of a flying saucer at the Foster ranch, in the Corona community, northwest of Roswell.

Wilcox is shown here talking to a high English official who told

Arrest 2,000 In Athens in Commie Plot

Revolution Was Set to Be Pulled Off Thursday

Athens, July 9 (AP)—The Greek government announced that more than 2,000 persons were arrested in the Athens area early today in raids aimed at stamping out a Communist plot to stage a revolution and spread civil war throughout the country.

Minister of Public Order N. Leon Zervas said the zero hour for the Communist stroke was to have been around 1 a. m. tomorrow, when attacks were to have been staged simultaneously in parts of Greece, bringing the present mountain guerilla war into urban centers.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 police, gendarmes and soldiers staged lightning raids before dawn this morning, Zervas said. He added that many important Communists already had fled and either were hiding in Athens or in the mountains.

Most of those arrested, he said, will be taken to islands near Athens, while the investigation continues.

The transport already has begun. Some ringleaders, Zervas added, will remain in Athens to await hearings. Those not implicated in the plot will be released and others probably will be extradited, officials said.

A leftist leader who escaped arrest in the first raids declared: "They're making a clean sweep."

Attorney to Force Closing up of Ruidoso Clubrooms

Ufo: Churchill chiese rapporto ministeriale

LONDRA, 1 gennaio (Asp)

Non si sa per quale motivo lo abbia fatto ma sir Winston Churchill, quando nel 1955 era primo ministro britannico, chiese al ministro dell'aeronautica una spiegazione — o meglio un rapporto — sugli oggetti volanti non identificati. Secondo quanto è stato rivelato a Londra. In seguito alla revoca del segreto di stato su alcuni documenti governativi dell'epoca, Churchill inviò una nota al ministro sollecitando un chiarimento a proposito di «tutte quelle storie sui dischi volanti». «Che significa tutto ciò, qual è la verità?» chiedeva sir Winston.

La risposta del ministro, Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, arrivò puntuale ma laconica: le misteriose apparizioni, vi si affermava, potevano essere dovute a fenomeni atmosferici o meteorologici, a illusioni ottiche o poteva anche trattarsi di aerei, di palloni - sonda o di uccelli male identificati.

LIBERTA A

2 gennaio 1986

Jesse O. Wheeler.

Entered at the Postoffice, Brownsville, Texas, as second-class matter.

ISSUED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write on one side of the paper, in a plain hand. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. The Herald will not be responsible for the statements of its correspondents.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

WHY NOT HAVE WATER?

"Water, water!" continues to be the cry of the people of Southwest Texas, in Cameron county, as well as in those counties which have suffered much more from drought than has this county. Cry after cry for help goes forth from the drought-stricken region, as the burden of supporting the poor becomes too heavy for the land owners. Many men who were formerly considered wealthy, on account of their immense pasture lands and vast herds of cattle, are today too poor to pay their debts, with bankruptcy staring them in the face.

All this want and desolation is due to a lack of water. Yet there is within reach of our landowners means of providing the necessary moisture. The Rio Grande daily carries past us millions of gallons of water which could be utilized by those owning lands along its banks. The expense might be heavy, but the returns on the investment would far outweigh the outlay. For those who live too far from the river to receive this benefit, it would be hardly as expensive and equally as remunerative to bore artesian wells, although this latter is somewhat a game of chance. Yet there is every assurance, given by eminent geologists that this entire coast region for at least fifty miles inland is underlain by a network of underground streams, the same as the stratum which supplies the magnificent artesian wells at Galveston and Houston. The splendid flow of water obtained in McMullen county just a few weeks since on Dr. Taylor's ranch, has encouraged many stockmen and farmers of that county to drill wells for irrigation and stockraising. Why do not the land owners of these other counties follow their example? The expense may be somewhat heavy, yet it would be as nothing compared with the losses suffered by each and every stock and land owner in this section the past few years.

El Sol de Mayo of Matamoros says that the silence of Mr. Sidney G. Miller, projector of the Corpus Christi & Brownsville railroad, would lead one to suppose that the project has come to an end. Mr. Miller has until June 1st, in which to commence operations, and we have no right to doubt him unless he fails to show up by that date. It is tiresome waiting, but after waiting all these years it should not be difficult to wait a month, or two longer. Have patience.

NO COURT.

Laredo News.

The next term of the district court for Zapata county should be given on Monday, April 23, but owing to the drought existing in that section, Judge McLane has notified the authorities and people of that county that he will not convene the court. The judge's action will doubtless be heartily indorsed by the people of that county.

There is a gentleman living near Marshall, Fauquier county, Va., who has 21 children, 17 of whom are boys. All sit down at one table made expressly for them.

IN "BLASTED" HARLEM.

Uptown Folks May Poke at Brooklyn, but They Don't Have

Rock Showers Over There.

People who live away up in Harlem are wont to make fun of the folks who live in Brooklyn, but the Brooklynites have the best of the Harlemites in one respect—there is no blasting in Brooklyn.

Yet after one gets used to it the blasting is rather pleasant than otherwise. It is interesting. It adds a certain amount of zest to life. You never know what minute a piece of rock as big as a cooking stove may come in through the side of the house and break the furniture, besides spilling brick and mortar on the new rug. Every time a blast goes off and no harm comes one feels lucky, and as accidents very seldom happen the Harlemite feels flattered.

The rock-drill clicks away by the hour "tack-tack-tack-tack" for all the world like a sewing machine. It seems real homelike and cozy. Then the first thing you know you realize that it has stopped, and one feels somehow lonely, as if the clock had run down. Then one notices a man bawling, "Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!" in a sonorous, dignified and rhythmical fashion.

Look out of the window and you see a lot of red-shirted workmen scuttling away from among the rocks like cockroaches when you come home late at night and light the gas in the kitchen. A man stands at each end of the block waving a red flag to warn teams away.

The man bawls out "Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!" beating time with his arm slowly. You expect to see the fiery snake of a fuse hissing and writhing towards the dynamite charge. It isn't there. Look closely and you see two wires leading from the blast to a wooden shanty a safe distance away. They do things by electricity these days.

You wince, expecting the blast. You keep on wincing for a minute or two. Then, after you quit and don't care any more, ker-boom!

The windows bang, a wave of air rushes past your face, something hits you in the stomach and a great mass of rock lazily rises up and falls apart, and gray smoke oozes out of its crevices and hangs around sullenly.

In about two minutes the tack-tack-tack-tacking begins again right cheerily, and so it was the livelong day.

It's hard, though, when a man works at night and wants to get a little sleep in the morning.

SUBMARINE GHOSTS.

A diver who went down to work on the steamship Viscaya, which was in collision and sunk off Barneat Light, had a gruesome experience. It was a difficult job, so two divers were sent down—one of them to remain on deck in sixty feet of water to act as second tender to the other diver who went below. The latter had been below but a few minutes when three jerks came over the life line. When he had been hauled up on to the deck he was so unnerved that he forgot he was still in sixty feet of water, and signaled to have his helmet removed. When both divers had been hauled to the surface, he said that while he was working through a gangway he had seen two huge objects coming towards him; and nothing could dissuade him from the belief that he had seen two submarine ghosts—until the other diver went down and discovered that there was a mirror at the end of the gangway, and that the diver had seen the reflection of his own legs, vastly enlarged, coming toward him.—April Scribner.

ADAMS' CASE.

Paschal Trying to Save the Life of a Texan Condemned to Be Shot.

Washington, April 11.—Representative Paschal of Texas, is working very hard to obtain executive clemency in the case of young Adams, formerly of San Antonio, Texas, who is sentenced to be shot in the City of Mexico this month. It seems that there was a very strong case against the young Texan for killing a waiter at the Hotel Iturbide for what was merely insolence.

Mr. Paschal has secured a petition signed by all of the Texas members in congress, and this, together with personal visits from most of them, has been used to urge Secretary Gresham to take some step in the matter. It is hoped that at least a commutation of the sentence may be had. Although the trial, it appears, was a just one and there was no legal excuse for the killing, the circumstances surrounding the case were such as to excite much sympathy for the condemned man.

COULD BE DONE HERE, AS WELL.

From the Laredo Times.

An interesting description of the proposed San Juan irrigation enterprise appears in this issue, reproduced from the Mexican Trader, published at the City of Mexico. The water is to be taken from the San Juan river and 100,000 acres of rich valley lands are to be placed under thorough irrigating facilities at an expense of only \$7.50 Mexican money per acre. Now, when we fully consider what that land will then be worth and what it will annually yield, we can realize the great benefits to accrue to the company and to that section of country. That land today is not worth over one dollar an acre as soon as made irrigable. As pasture land, it can not now yield more than one dollar per acre per annum, whereas it will average at least fifty dollars an acre annually with irrigation cultivation; this is a very low estimate, as five hundred, one thousand and seven fifteen hundred dollars are often realized in one year from an acre of irrigated land. Then, to summarize the contrast, those one hundred thousand acres of rich valley lands are now only worth one hundred thousand dollars and yield annually not more than one hundred thousand dollars, yet they will soon be worth two millions of dollars and made to yield an annual revenue of five millions of dollars; and just think of the great benefit this immense sum will be each year to that section of country! Every calling will prosper and every resident feel the benefits. Now, all of this can be done in Webb and Encinal and adjacent counties, as well as near Camargo in Mexico, by taking the water from the Rio Grande above Laredo and conveying it through canals and ditches on to the valley lands along the river and any number of miles out that a competent survey may dictate; possibly twenty or more miles.

DON'T TOBACCO SPIT OR SMOKE YOUR LIFE AWAY.

is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful harmless guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't run no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all drug gists.

Book at drug stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral springs, Ind.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award



A Peculiar Case

Periodic Attacks of Neuralgia in the Eyes.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: I write to say that I have been a sufferer for four years with neuralgia in the eyes. The pains were very severe at night, causing me to suffer winter and summer alike. Sometimes a month would lapse between spells, then I would be

Troubled Every Week, especially if I was up at night. I am a man of regular habits, 42 years of age, and employed for the past seven years by Heath, Springs & Co., well-known merchants and bankers of this place

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Drug gists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonial free

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember HOOD'S CURES.

JOHN FINNICAN & CO

—Dealers in—

Hides, - Wool, - Etc.

WASHINGTON STREET.

BROWNSVILLE,

TEXAS.

Highest cash prices paid, in American or Mexican money.

John Devine, MANAGER.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Those wishing to have their pictures taken can have it done on Saturdays and Sundays at the Art Gallery of

A. B. Cowen,

corner Washington and Fourteenth Streets.

Cabinet, Stamp Views, Cameo, Illuminating Painting, Renewing Old, Faded Pictures.

Brownsville, Texas.

CONCORDIA.

Boarding and Lodging House

Thirteen Street.

PASCUAL A. BRISENO, Prop

(Late of Miller's Hotel.)

Meals at all hours. Coffee and Chocolate, Fish, served at all hours of day and night.

Brownsville Texas.

TO THE LADIES OF BROWNSVILLE!

ANY of the following Shirt Waists will be sent you by registered mail on receipt of price and 15 cents additional; or by regular mail with 7 cents additional:

Lot 3260—Ladies' Shirt Waists, made from very handsome patterns of shirting, percales, laundered collars and cuffs, plaited front and back, and with belt to match, sizes 32 to 40, price 35 cents each.

Lot 2962—Ladies' Shirt Waists made of soft woven French Percales, laundered collars and cuffs; very stylish make in solid pinks and blues, and pink and white or blue and white stripes, all sizes; price \$1.95 each.

LOT 3257—Ladies' Shirt Waists

made from very rich patterns of medium blue percales, white stripes and blue dots, to match with ruffled front, laundered collars and cuffs, plaited front and back, and belt to match, sizes 32 to 42, price 75 cents.

Ed. Kiam, MAMMOTH ONE PRICE Cloth'er Main St. and Preston Ave. Houston, Texas.

Thos Goggan and Bro.

Corner Houston and Navarro Streets, San Antonio, Texas.

Is the Place to Buy

Your PIANOS and ORGANS. They carry in Stock the year's best Production in Pianos and Organs. The sell them on such easy payments that every family can afford to purchase one and give their children the benefit of a musical education.

STEINWAY PIANOS

WEBER PIANOS

CHICKERING PIANOS

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IVERS & POND PIANOS

THOS. GOGGAN & BROS.

W. W. KIMBALL Pianos & Organs.

J. P. HALE & CO. PIANOS.

They do not exact Notes on Time Sales, and hence you purchase Piano or Organ from them you need not be afraid your Notes will be peddled around or turned over to Manufacturers for consigned goods. You will get value for your money for them.

Thos. Goggan & Bros., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

CELESTINE JAGOU,

Commission Merchant, IMPORTER OF

Wines, - Liquors - and - Cigars,

—AND—

Table Luxuries of All Kinds.

—DEALER IN THE BEST BRANDS OF—

Sporting Goods, Shot Guns, Pistols, Rifles and Ammunition.

The Celebrated BUDWEISER PALE LAGER and SCHLITZ b Always Received by the Car load and always on hand fresh.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF THE FINEST IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC Wines, Cognac, Gin, Ale, Cigars, Pure Olive Oil, Mineral Water and delicacies of every description always on hand.

Prompt attention given to all Orders, by Mail or otherwise.

—FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED—

ELIZABETH STREET - - BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

Fire and Marine

Insurance.

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WM. KELLY, Agent,

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS



Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists.
Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocroticacidester of Salicylicacid

Bulgarian Blood Tea Assists Nature

To purify the blood.
To tone the liver.
To clean the kidneys.
To sweeten the stomach.

To kill colds.
To ward off influenza.
To save you from pneumonia.
To make you feel years younger.

Take it hot at bedtime for Health, Strength and Long Life.

Bulgarian Blood Tea gives you the pure juices from the Roots, Barks, Leaves, Berries and Flowers gathered from the rich soils of Europe, Asia and Africa. Keep a Box of Bulgarian Blood Tea Always at Hand. Sold at ALL Druggists, or send \$1.25 for one large family box, or 3 boxes for \$3.15, or 6 boxes for \$5.25. Address

Marvel Products Co., 484 Marvel Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Good and Others.
Unwin—The good die young.
Sanwin—The others get married and wish they had!

To Have a Clear Sweet Skin
Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to leave a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Advertisement.

Humoring a Fancy.
"What did you do with the man who rocked the boat?" inquired Dante.
"They gave him an asbestos canoe," replied Virgil, "put him on a brimstone lake and told him to rock to his heart's content."

New Statute Needed.
"Judge, he stays away from home practically all the time."
"That's bad."
"Why, I even have to go out to the golf links when I want to ask him for money."

A Confession.
A little girl whose father is widely known as a writer of humorous stories, was recently approached by a visitor who said:
"It must be nice to have a papa who knows so many fine stories."
The little girl blushed and hung her head.
"Aren't you proud of your papa?" the visitor asked.
"Yes," the little girl answered, "but I think I ought to tell you something."
"What is it?"
"The stories of my papa's aren't stories at all."
"Not stories?"
"No."
And in a deep hoarse whisper, the child confessed.
"He makes them all up out of his own head."—Youngstown Telegram.

BLOW THAT SHOCKED DADDY

Old Gentleman Now Naturally Fears He Has Lost the Confidence of His Neighbors.

Susan was having her first beau, a youngster who drove a truck, and often when he came to Susan's home at night, since he lived in the other part of town, he came in the truck. The family continually twitted her about it, saying such things as "I suppose the neighbors will think we're having our coal hauled at night," or "our flour" or some other commodity.

But one evening even father was horrified when one of the ten-year-old boys in the neighborhood said innocently: "My pa said that your pa would get pinched some night if he didn't quit having so much booze hauled here after dark."

Investigation disclosed the fact that the truck that stood at their door one evening each week was an old brewer's truck.—Indianapolis News.

Sweet Dreams.
Like most three-year-olds, Dorothy Jane is always very insistent on having her own solutions. One evening she decided she must have something to eat before going to bed, and on a survey of the pantry, decided on raw Irish potatoes. However, big sister objected to this choice, saying: "Dorothy Jane, you must not eat raw potatoes before going to sleep; you will have bad dreams."
"Well, then give me sweet potatoes; they make me sweet dreams," argued Dorothy Jane.

Admitted.
Blinks—I read a curious article the other day advocating a tax on beauty. Jinks—Good idea. They won't have much trouble in collecting it.

Sorrow often blinds people together.

The foolish man who built his house on the sand—

He gave an example in folly which anybody can understand.

It isn't so easy, however, to sense the mistake of trying to build the body on foods which lack essential nourishment.

Here, again, is a foundation of sand which gives 'way when the test comes.

Many a food that tastes good lacks honesty of nourishment to equal its taste. Thus it tempts the appetite into mistakes that often are costly.

Grape-Nuts is a food which helps build bodily endurance for life's stress and storm. The full nourishment of wheat and malted barley, together with the vital mineral salts so necessary to bone structure and red blood corpuscles, with phosphates for the brain, is retained in Grape-Nuts. The long baking process by which Grape-Nuts is made gives the food a natural sweetness and an unusual ease of digestibility and assimilation.

Served with cream or milk, Grape-Nuts is fully nourishing, and whether eaten as a cereal at breakfast or lunch, or made into a pudding for dinner. Grape-Nuts has a particular delight for the appetite. Sold by grocers.

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder
"There's a Reason"

Scene From the Spanish War in Morocco



That the war of the Spanish against the Morocco tribesmen is "civilized," warfare is indicated by this photograph of Spanish engineers constructing a pontoon bridge in the fighting zone.

Science Seeks Secret of Mars

Star Sleuths Prepare to Solve Mystery When Planet Is Nearest in 1924.

MANY THEORIES ADVANCED

Scientific Eyes to Strain at Telescopes and Wireless to Be Tried to Read Sky Secret—Chilean Venture Decried.

New York.—The secret of Mars may be read in 1924 when the red planet makes its closest approach to earth, although astronomers are skeptical of the theory of Marconi that the Martians are signaling us by wireless, and take no stock in the 60-foot whirling dish of quicksilver which it is promised will magnify the power of vision to 25,000,000 times its normal strength.

In 1924 Mars will come within about 35,000,000 miles of the earth. Because of its eccentric orbit, compared to the more nearly circular one of the earth, Mars approaches that close only once in fifteen years.

In 1924 observatories will be much better equipped to study Mars than they were in 1909, when the planet last appeared at its highest and reddest in our sky. In 1924 Mars will be the cynosure of telescopes all over the earth. The 100-inch Hooker telescope at Mt. Wilson, and the marvelous instruments and methods for analyzing light which are in use there, may definitely solve the question whether Mars is inhabited.

As the distance of Mars from the earth varies from 35,000,000 to 284,000,000 miles, the wireless signals from that planet, if there are any, will have a better chance to register in 1924 over the comparatively brief span of 35,000,000 miles.

Those "Signals" From Mars.

For the last 20 years Mars has been reported frequently to be attempting to signal to us by wireless rays, by flashes of light, and even, according to some imaginative speculators, by writing sign messages of planet-wide size over the latitudes by means of the Mars canal system. It has even been suggested that we acknowledge receipt by forming words in vegetation over the blank of the Sahara desert.

The Marconi wireless communication theory is more plausible than any of the others, because that great inventor reports that he has picked up wireless waves 100 miles long, while the greatest produced on earth by artificial means are about ten miles long. Many ways of explaining this have occurred to skeptics, but the Marconi signals have more in them to interest conservative scientists than any of the previous theories.

There was a sensation in 1909 when it was reported that signaling from Mars had been detected at the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. This was based on a misunderstanding of a telegraph message concerning some projected lights over the rim of Mars. Instead of presenting a perfect outline, Mars showed slight excrescences of light. These were calculated to be from 17 to 30 miles above the surface of the planet.

Similar Projections From Moon.
Similar isolated projections of light had been seen on the moon, but this was easily discovered to be the sunlight tipping the mountain tops, an effect visible on earth in mountainous country when the rising sun glides the summits when the lower parts of the mountains and the valleys are still in darkness.

But Mars has no mountains, according to general agreement among observers. It was believed also to be almost cloudless. The occasional high lights, however, are now agreed to have been clouds which are thought to occur, though somewhat rarely.

Electric currents which apparently wander through eternity hit the earth here and there, causing a mysterious hissing and crackling in wireless apparatus and sometimes upsetting human electrical contrivances, as the great magnetic storm of last May did

on an unprecedented scale. Such currents, called "strays" or "atmospherics," have been occasionally interpreted as signals from Mars, when they came with a regularity that seemed to be directed by a human intelligence. But they have been shown most unmistakably to be connected with sun spots.

The scheme, attributed to D. David Todd of Amherst, a well-known astronomer, of using a great abandoned mine shaft in Chile for the making of a colossal telescope, has been the subject of no little scientific discussion. This shaft, which is said to have a 60-foot diameter, is located near the equator. It is, therefore, in the plane on which the earth and all the other planets whirl round the sun. The shaft telescope has the disadvantage that it could never be shifted, and could only be used for that part of the heavens which passes over it. But it is calculated that Mars will pass directly over it when it becomes a big, red disk in 1924.

Many Astronomers Scoff.

Many astronomers have scoffed at the theory of such a colossal telescope, alleging that if the mechanical difficulties could be overcome the enormous magnification sought would be useless, because the observer would see nothing but a blur. On a small scale, Dr. Robert Williams Wood of Johns-Hopkins had built a practical concave-mirror telescope on Long Island by rotating a basin of mercury until the liquid metal shaped itself into the proper concavity. There are limits to its use, however, according to astronomers, if the attempt is made to build the abandoned mine telescope.

The greatest telescopes now in use sometimes achieve a power of 3,000 times as great as that of the unaided vision. This is only when the state of the atmosphere is at its best. Ordinarily astronomers have to be content with much less, sometimes with a magnification of 200 or 300.

"The atmosphere fixes an outside limit of magnification," said Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Yale observatory. "Limitless magnifying powers could not be used. Telescopes will probably be made larger than at present for use on mountain tops and especially favorable locations, but the tendency is to lose in distinctness as magnifying power increases. Eventually the object gazed on becomes a blur, as if seen through a heat haze. Only through great instruments like that at Mount Wilson, and then only under most favorable conditions have objects magnified as much as 3,000 times been seen with an unblurred vision."

If Mars Were a Mile Away.
The mine telescope, if it met the sanguine expectation of its projectors,

HERE'S A REAL ROMANCE



The master of Kinloss, grandson of the late duke of Buckingham and son of the Baroness Kinloss, with his bride, the former Katherine Beatrice MacKenzie Jackman, daughter of a village blacksmith whose forge is situated on the historic ancestral estate of Stowe. The young master of Kinloss is a clergyman.

Huge Buck Deer Attacks an Auto

Pittsfield, Mass.—With both headlights smashed and the mudguards of his automobile bent, Walter C. Rochelo of this city says his car was attacked by a great buck, estimated to weigh 400 pounds. Rochelo was proceeding toward Pittsfield when he saw the herd of deer in the road. Four bucks and three does jumped to one side, but the leader snorted and, with horns lowered, leaped at the auto, which was going slowly. The impact stopped the touring car and stunned the buck.

for, would magnify 25,000,000 times, which would bring Mars optically within a mile and a half of the earth. At first thought this would seem to give the astronomer a sight of Mars equivalent to that which an air pilot obtains of the earth as he flies a mile and a half above it. At that height an airman could see cities, towns and individual buildings, farms, orchards and a thousand marks of the activity of man. Under the same advantages an astronomer would soon know all about Mars, where the creations of intelligent beings are believed to exist on a much grander scale than on earth.

But here a difficulty arises. The airman is unconscious of the rotation of the earth, because gravity pulls the earth and air and the airplane with a uniform motion. On the other hand, if Mars were brought within a mile and a half of the earth it would be whirling so rapidly that the features of the landscape would be lost to the eye, as are markings on the propellers of an airplane revolving at full speed.

If a magnification of 25,000,000 times or anything like it could be accomplished the observer could only see a small patch of Mars. Mars rotates its 12,000-mile circumference once in a little more than 24 hours, so that at its equator it is making a speed of about ten miles a minute, or about five times the speed of a racing car. If the observers were content with seeing Mars 15 miles off, the portion visible to them would still be streaming past the telescope at the rate of a mile a minute.

A camera of instantaneous action might take pictures at this speed on earth, but it could not be made on Mars. A magnification of 25,000,000 times would mean that the light of Mars would be diluted to one twenty-five-millionth part of its brightness in the sky, which would not be adequate for rapid-fire photography or even for ordinary vision.

DEER FLEES TO MEN FOR AID

Doe Runs With Fawn Into Lumber Camp in California to Escape Mountain Lion.

Downville, Cal.—That a wild deer when hard pressed by some enemy of the animal kingdom will throw itself upon the mercy of its human enemy was proved near here recently when a doe led her fawn into the wagon yard of a lumber camp to escape a mountain lion.

The loggers were just starting for the woods when the deer dashed appealingly in, the lion hovering in the fringe of timber.

The doe and fawn stayed in camp until apparently satisfied that all immediate danger was passed.

School House a Distillery.
Emerson, Mass.—When citizens of this town spread reports that an old isolated school house, in which mysterious lights were seen, was infested with "spirits," they were right. But the spirits were of the moonshine variety. The school house, which had been sold to a farmer recently, was visited by the police. On the teacher's platform they found a huge still, with a capacity of 45 to 65 gallons daily.

City Gets Big Fund.

Manchester, England.—A pageant parade brought in \$25,000 for the benefit of Mezieres, France, which has been adopted by Manchester. The rebuilt French city is dedicating a street to Manchester in return.

Yes
it's toasted, of course. To seal in the flavor—



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FURNACES and BOILERS
OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS
1206-8 Douglas St. Omaha, Neb.

About the most satisfactory lie is saying you had to serve on a jury when it was a baseball game.

Poets are born—therefore their ancestors should be held responsible.

SAVED FROM THE OPERATING TABLE

What Cheer, Iowa—"I am very thankful for the advice Dr. Pierce so willingly gave me, and wish to say that I did just as advised. I am now in the best of health and can truthfully say I do believe Dr. Pierce's medicines saved me a very serious operation. The doctors said I would have to be operated or I would never regain my health, but I decided to give Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery a trial, and they surely have done wonders for me. My mother thinks these medicines can't be equalled anywhere, and so do I. Dr. Pierce's medicines have to my knowledge, been used for at least 15 or 16 years by different members of our family, both male and female, and we can't speak too highly of them."—Mrs. Elsie L. Orrick.
Obtain Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies in tablets or liquid from your druggist; or write Dr. Pierce, Pres. Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

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The Modern Method of Treating an Old Complaint

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in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking

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HAARLEM OIL
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Comfort Baby's Skin
With Cuticura Soap
And Fragrant Talcum
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, NO. 44-1921.

SKYGACK—A VISITOR FROM MARS

WALKED ALONG DARK TOWN-PATH ABOUT FIRST-TIME OF YEAR AND FOUND PICKET-FENCES HAVING MOULTING PERIOD ——— MANY GATES SEEMED TO HAVE LEFT HINGE-FASTENINGS ——— ALSO, MALICIOUS PUMPKIN-FACE LEERED AT ME THROUGH SMALL-BOY AGENCY ——— EARTH-BEINGS PROBABLY HAVING ANNUAL GHOST-WORSHIP.



WHOLE TOWN HELPS

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 31.—

The funerals of the six Sisters of Charity and the three children burned to death in the St. John's orphanage fire were held today with requiem high mass.

The entire town is assisting in caring for the homeless orphans, and funds for the rebuilding of the orphanage are already being subscribed.

A public memorial meeting in

honor of the six sisters who gave their lives for the children has been arranged and a permanent memorial is likely.

A complete checking up proved that three instead of two children lost their lives in the fire. They were: Francis O'Brien, 3; Charles Matlach, 9; George York, 12.

Ossining, N. Y.—Lieut. Chas. Becker is now known as convict 62,739.

El FRONTERIZO se publica todos los sábados por la mañana; los comunicados de interés general se insertarán gratis, y los de interés particular, a precios convencionales.

CARLOS I. VELASCO, DIRECTOR.

EL FRONTERIZO.

Semanario de Política, Industria, Comercio, Variedades, Anuncios & c.

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AÑO XIV.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, E. U. SABADO MAYO 7 DE 1892.

NUM. 692.

1892 LA PRIMAVERA 1892

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Nuestro surtido es general, de lo mejor y los precios no pueden ser mas equitativos. Vengan a ver todo lo nuevo

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P. O. BOX 3.

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— DE —

ROSARIO BRENA

Calle del Convento y McCormick.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Se llama atentamente la atención del público hacia el variado surtido de mercancías generales que existen constantemente en esta conocida casa

ABARROTES Y PROVISIONES

Se importan directamente de las fábricas y factorías mas renombradas del Este y de California, pudiendo de ese modo garantizar al consumidor la excelencia de los artículos y la comodidad de sus precios, dos ventajas que no son de perderse de vista.

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Acabo de recibir una factura de Botas de diversas clases, formas y valores, a cuya inspección se invita a los amantes del buen calzado.

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Ternos de fantasía, y piezas sueltas, tazas, pichetes etc, etc. para mesa y aguamanil; lamparas, tubos y todo lo concerniente a la línea, casi regalados.

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Vendo y compro al mejor precio, toda clase de productos agrícolas del país y de Sonora, y tengo siempre a mano un buen depósito de los mismos que ofrezco en venta con ventajas para el comprador.

TALABARTERIA

Hay anexo a mi comercio un departamento de Talabartería, en el cual pueden proveerse de todo lo necesario a los hombres de campo y plaza, sillitas de lujo y trabajo, guarniciones, frenos espaldas, riendas y cuanto se desee a precios que no tienen competencia.

SE LLEVAN GRATUITAMENTE A DOMICILIO LAS COMPRAS QUE SE HAGAN EN MI CASA.

Las ordenes que se me dirijan de afuera, serán atendidas con puntualidad y a satisfacción de mis patrocinadores.

R. BRENA

PRESTON'S CURES
HEDAKE
"While You Wait,"
BUT CURES
NOTHING ELSE.

EL GLOBO TERRESTRE.

A MI QUERIDO AMIGO EL SEÑOR DON CARLOS I. VELASCO, EDITOR Y PROPIETARIO DE "EL FRONTERIZO."

Desde que se desprendió de la masa Solar nuestra tierra, no ha pasado dos veces por un mismo punto, ó ya sea por una misma línea en su movimiento a unal el derredor del Sol; sino que cada año avanza por el Zodiaco lo mismo que sus compañeros los demás planetas y Satélites, como fieles y humildes servidores del Astro Rey que les da vida y los anima con la luz y calor que les comunica.

Aislada nuestra Tierra en el espacio a la distancia de 28,000 millones de leguas del Sol, no cesará de cumplir con sus movimientos mientras dure el ciclo de su existencia. La Tierra es el tercero de los planetas, situado entre Venus y Marte, muy semejante a ella, y sigue al derredor del Sol su movimiento de traslación, recorriendo una órbita en 365 días 4, como algunos de los planetas sus compañeros, acompañada de un fiel Satélite que circula al derredor de ella. Este es su pequeño Sistema, y la Luna la acompaña en todos sus viajes al través del espacio. También como los demás planetas, gira sobre si misma con gran rapidez, porque en su superficie los cuerpos recorren seis leguas por minuto. Este movimiento de rotación, así como su movimiento de traslación en torno del Sol, se efectúa de Occidente a Oriente; esto es lo que sucede igualmente respecto de ambos movimientos en todos los planetas del Sistema Solar. La Tierra es esférica y un poco achatada en los polos, lo que a credita en estado de fluidez primitivo; estado del cual presentan el testimonio mas fácil de apreciar sus volcanes, bocas siempre abiertas de donde salen las sustancias interiores del Globo en el estado de fusión y de alta temperatura en que todavía hoy se encuentra. La Tierra entera es todavía un Globo de sustancias líquidas, fundidas por el calor intenso que arde bajo nuestros pies, porque la capa sólida, la corteza que lo envuelve sobre la cual habitamos, no tiene diez leguas de espesor. Además, testifican estos hechos algunos lunares de la superficie terrestre, lo mismo que sus montañas. Indicaremos uno de tantos que creo será conocido por muchos de estos lugares, que hayan fijado su atención cuando han tenido la ocasión de atravesarlo en su tránsito. Hacia el Sur de la Villa de Moctezuma hay una extensión de terreno de algunas diez leguas llamado el mal país.

Si algunas personas de las que lo han recorrido han fijado su atención, habiendo visto aun después de tantos siglos, aquella superficie cubierta de una gruesa capa de sustancias fundidas, apoyada sobre otra capa mas sólida, aquellas murallas circulares formadas por naturaleza de variedad de alturas y extension, aquellas mesetas llamadas por nosotros *cejas*, tan niveladas como la superficie del agua tranquila de un estanque, demostrándose de esto, que la formación de las capas se formaron de corrientes de sustancias derretidas sucesivamente una después de otras; que aquellas murallas no fabricadas por la mano del hombre, las formaron los hervideros ó pequeños volcanes, que a medida que la Tierra fué entrando en enfriamiento iban quedando como sembrados en esta superficie; y que de la misma manera aquellas mesetas niveladas, se formaron tambien de corrientes de sustancias derretidas, que representadas por la superficie mas elevada, cubrió la materia en estado líquido en que se encontraba. Lo que dejamos dicho de esta extensión de terreno, se puede decir tambien de la formación de las montañas, que se formaron de la misma

sustancia derretida a medida que el Globo fué entrando en enfriamiento. Nuestros volcanes presentan medios de probabilidad, pues están en las cimas de elevadas montañas, y su formación, que despues de tantos siglos nos manifiestan en la superficie de sus faldas sanjadas por las corrientes de las aguas que bañaron y aun bañan su Superficie, nos hace ver que su formación data de la época en que la Tierra estuvo en el estado de fluidez primitiva. Algunos Geólogos nos dicen que las montañas se formaron cuando las aguas cubrieron la superficie de la tierra.

De lo que dejamos asentado podemos sacar las soluciones siguientes:

1º Que nuestro planeta estuvo innumerable años sin habitantes. 2º Que despues del transcurso de muchos siglos, la tierra se fué enfriando, formando las capas de su superficie. 3º Que mas tarde de este largo periodo de años, las aguas cubrieron la superficie terrestre. 4º Que las aguas, al mandato Divino que al principio dijo: "Sea hecha la Luz y la Luz fué hecha" mandó tambien a las aguas se retirasen en las tres cuartas partes de la superficie terrestre, dejando secar una cuarta parte de ella par que fuese poblada por los seres que la habian de habitar.

Al principio aun no habia esta bella crisálida terrestre, de donde la Mariposa de la vida de iba salir. Al mandato Divino, las formas protozoicas aparecieron; mas tarde, la primera planta, el mulluso elemental, el pez y el cuadrúpedo aparecieron sucesivamente en fin el Hombre, imagen del Creador y obra de su mano, fué investido de la soberanía del Globo. La Tierra, pues, fue creada para el hombre, la materia para la vida, y do quiera que veamos otra tierra, estamos obligados a convenir, que fue creada como la nuestra.

De los ocho movimientos que tiene nuestro planeta solo hablaremos de tres: El 1º de su rotación sobre su eje en 24 horas; el 2º de traslación al derredor del Sol, recorriendo unas 660,000 leguas por día, y el 3º de traslación del Sol con todo su sistema con una velocidad de dos leguas por segundo.

Dijimos al principio que la Tierra gira al derredor del Sol como todos los astros del Sistema. El reposo absoluto no existe en el Universo; todo está en movimiento, y en esta ley universal del movimiento, es precisamente donde reside la condición de la estabilidad del mundo.

Que la Tierra gira, es un hecho admitido, pero podrá decirse: ¿Que sucedería si por una causa cualquiera cesara súbitamente ó poco a poco de girar en su movimiento rápido? Este acontecimiento verdaderamente sería terrible, porque las consecuencias inevitables que resultarian de la simple detención del movimiento de la tierra, serian las que vamos a enumerar.

Recordemos ante todo que la celeridad de un cuerpo situado en la superficie de la tierra, se compone de dos partes: del movimiento de rotación, rotación diurna del Globo al derredor de su eje, y de su movimiento de traslación al derredor del Sol. En vista del primero los cuerpos situados en el ecuador terrestre recorren 375 leguas por hora, ó leguas por minuto y un decimo de legua por segundo. Esta celeridad disminuye desde el ecuador, donde es la maxima, hasta los polos, donde es nula, pues que los cuerpos tienen naturalmente tanto menos camino que recorrer, cuanto mas pequeño es su círculo de latitud. Por consecuencia del segundo movimiento de la Tierra, ó sea de su revolución en el espacio al derredor del Sol, todos sus puntos indistintamente recorren 456 leguas por minuto, ó sean 7 leguas y 0

decimas por segundo. Nos formemos una idea de esta celeridad si reflexionamos que un Tren expreso lanzado a todo vapor no anda mas que 16 metros por segundo. Diremos tambien que una bala de cañón de 22, ni aun a su salida del cañón tiene mas celeridad de 390 metros por segundo. Diremos, como medio de comparación, que la marcha de una Tortuga es como a la milésima parte de la marcha de un Tren expreso. Si pusieramos a un Tren expreso a correr tras de la Tierra, sería como poner a una tortuga a correr tras de un Tren expreso; tal es la celeridad de la Tierra en sus mayores movimientos. Todos los puntos que pertenecen a un Sistema material en movimiento, están animados del mismo movimiento que el Sistema; por consiguiente, si ese Sistema se detiene bruscamente y queda en reposo, los puntos que pueden cambiar de lugar en su superficie continuaran, en vista de la celeridad adquirida, moviéndose en la direccion primitiva. En virtud de este principio, cuando el caballo cae repentinamente al tirar de una rápida caleza, el viajero se encuentra lanzado por cima de la cabeza del caballo, y en virtud del mismo principio es preciso tambien tomar cierta precaución al bajar de un omnibus en marcha, a fin de que puestos los pies súbitamente en el suelo inmovil mientras el cuerpo sigue todavía animado de la celeridad que ha adquirido, no vaya el viajero a dar de bruñes contra el caril que deja vehiculo. La Tierra es, como hemos dicho, un carruaje mas rápido que los omnibus, que las carretas y los coches del tren. Si se detuviera súbitamente no hay que decir que todas las precauciones serian superfluas para evitar una muerte instantánea. Todos los objetos implantados y hijos en el suelo y que no se encuentran adheridos a la superficie mas que por la ley de la gravedad, serian inmediatamente y de un solo golpe lanzados al espacio con una celeridad inicial de ocho leguas por segundo, que es la rapidez de que actualmente estamos dotados.

Los pacíficos paseantes, los trabajadores y las personas que descansasen, los animales domésticos y los que viven en los bosques, las aves, nuestras máquinas, todo se lanzaría de un salto en la direccion del movimiento de la Tierra. En el caso al Oceano que cubre las dos terceras partes del globo, su masa líquida lanzandose por cima de las playas, sumergiria en un instante las islas y los continentes en su carrera impetuosa, coronando así el edificio de la muerte. En breve cubriria las mas altas montañas y haria esparimir a nuestro Globo una transformación de superficie, con la cual no podría compararse ninguna de las revoluciones antiguas que le han atormentado.

Otro hecho muy curioso que seguiria al aniquilamiento de la celeridad de la tierra, es el siguiente: No estando ya la fuerza centrípeta que impulsa a los planetas hacia el Sol, contra balanceada por la fuerza centrífuga, la Tierra caeria en línea recta en el Sol. Si entonces hubiera todavía sobre el globo mas seres vivos que los peces, verian al Sol acercarse considerablemente a medida que la Tierra se acercase. Nuestro planeta llegaría al Sol 61 días despues de la Catástrofe y desaparecería en su superficie, como desaparece un aerolito que cae sobre la Tierra. Se supone que no siendo nuestro Globo una excepción de la regla general, la misma suerte estaria reservada a los demás planetas que se hallaran en el mismo caso. Así, pues, si la celeridad del Mercurio, de Venus, de Júpiter ó de Saturno quedase anulada, estos planetas caerian inmediatamente en el Sol; el pri-

mero en 13 días, el segundo en 40, el tercero en 767 y el último en 1,900

Pero hay otra consecuencia mucho mas curiosa que resulta inmediatamente de la detención de la tierra en su carrera. Está averiguado y admitido por todos, que el movimiento no puede aniquilarse, como tampoco ningún átomo de la materia. Puede comunicarse, dividirse, perderse en cierta suma de fuerzas parciales, pero de ningún modo anudarse. Puede, y este es el punto aquí mas importante, transformarse en calor y se transformará efectivamente, siempre que parezca perderse como fuerza motriz. Así cuando damos repetidas veces sobre un clavo que ya ha entrado cuanto podía entrar, y que por consiguiente permanece inmovil, el movimiento del martillo que ya no se continúa al clavo, se transforma en calor, como fácilmente puede observarse por medio del tacto. Sin multiplicar los ejemplos, todos saben por experiencia esta transformación mecánica del movimiento en calor. Ahora bien, si por una causa cualquiera se suspendiese instantáneamente el movimiento múltiplo que anima a nuestro Globo, este movimiento esperimentaria la transformación de que acabamos de hablar. La Tierra se calentaria de repente; y se quiere saber hasta que grado? La cantidad de calor engendrada por la detención del Globo terrestre equivalente a un choque colosal, bastaria, no solamente para fundir la tierra entera, si no tambien para reducir la mayor parte de ella en vapor. Esta consecuencia domina a todas las precedentes y las absorbe. La Tierra no sería ya un planeta, su masa, su volumen y su densidad, cambiados de todo en todo, no permitirían ya las explicaciones que señalamos hace poco sobre el movimiento de sordenado de los cuerpos en su Superficie, ni podrían verse los mares, ni caer la Tierra en el Sol; todos esos elementos, resultados de las leyes de la mecánica, serian modificados según el modo mas ó menos rápido con que se efectuase la detención del movimiento de la Tierra. Si esta detención no fuese si no progresiva, y tardara en realizarse algunos instantes, en vez de ser momentánea, la Tierra se calentaria a un lo bastante para que todos los seres vivientes que existen en su Superficie moriesen de repente.

Continuara.

EMULSION DE SCOTT.— México, Diciembre 23 de 1885. Sres. Scott y Bowne. — Nueva York. — Muy Sres. míos: Hace tiempo vengo prescribiendo la Emulsion de Scott a todos mis clientes que sufren de afecciones de carácter escrofuloso y anémico, observando siempre los mejores resultados, sobre todo en los niños, en los cuales hay con dicho preparado la ventaja de que no teniendo ningún sabor desagradable, lo toman sin resistencia.

Lo cual comunico a Uds., para su satisfacción, quedamos su atenc. y atto. S. S. DR. LABADIE. De las facultades de Burdeos y México.

PROTESTA.

Ha llegado a mi noticia que el Sr. Julio H. Cárdeno anda poniendo en venta la mina "Sevilla" ubicada en jurisdicción del pueblo de Seris en este distrito titulándose dueño exclusivo de ella; y como en dicha mina represento la mitad de la propiedad, protesto en toda forma contra la venta que el dicho señor Cárdeno hiciere, pues ni siquiera he facultado a este individuo para que haga el negocio como agente.

Permasillo Abril 23 de 1892. J. A. MARQUEZ.

LA DEBILIDAD GENERAL. LA TISIS. LA ANEMIA. LA SCLEROPULIA. EL REUMATISMO. LA TOS Y RESFRIADOS. EL RAQUITISMO EN LOS NIÑOS. Y en general todas las afecciones de la garganta, del pecho y los que proceden de empobrecimiento orgánico ó politraza de la sangre. Se cura con el uso de la

EMULSION DE SCOTT

que es simplemente hígado de bacalao descompuesto en pequeñas partículas y digerido ya, por decirlo así, mecánicamente. Con esto se curan a los estómagos débiles de los enfermos el trabajo de digerir, además de que no todas las personas, aun en buena salud, pueden digerir el aceite simple. A las reconocidas virtudes del aceite de hígado de bacalao, la Emulsion de Scott une las propiedades reconstituyentes y fortalecedoras de los hipofosfatos de cal y de sosa. El conjunto forma la preparación mas eficaz en existencia para todos los casos en que está indicada según el dictamen unánime de los principales médicos del universo.

DESCONFIÉSE DE LOS IMITADORES.

Exijase la verdadera Emulsion de Scott que se halla de venta en todas las boticas y otros establecimientos en todo el mundo. SCOTT & BOWNE, Químicos, New York. También fabricados en los celestres paises por: "Laval, etc."

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Especialista en enfermedades de Señoras y de los Niños.

Esta dispuesto a visitar enfermos dentro y fuera de la ciudad.

NOVALES, A. T. Avenida de MORLEY.

Tucson Machinery Depot.

(DEPOSITO DE MAQUINAS)

TUCSON, ARIZONA. En este nuevo establecimiento junto al Depósito de madera del Sr. Wilson, se encuentran siempre todas clases de piezas de: Maquinaria, Bomba, Carrocería, alambre para cercas Etc. Etc.

ES PROPIEDAD DEL SR. JOHN GARDINER

A VISO.

Sepan los consumidores de la gua de la Compañía, que se le prohíbe el permitir a otros tomar agua de sus llaves para ningún objeto cualquiera que sea, pues la licencia que se otorga a los consumidores es por agua para su propio uso únicamente. Las personas que así infrinjan, perderán su licencia. PARKER Y WATT.

Por Jos. R. Watts, Admor.

TOMAS A. BORTON

ABOGADO.

habiendo desempeñado los cargos de fiscal en la oficina del Agente General y la Secretaría en la de Terrenos de los Estados Unidos, dedica especial atención a los asuntos que se hayan de gestionar ante esas oficinas en este Territorio.

Se examina título de terreno y se otorgan licencias para el uso de los terrenos de los gobiernos de los Estados Unidos y de los territorios.

OFICINA.—En la esquina de las calles de Church y de Pennington.

VAPORES

Practica en las costas del Territorio y de las islas y se entrega de todo clase de mercancías, judicicia y se embarca en los vapores de la Compañía de los Estados Unidos.

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OFICINA.—En la esquina de las calles de Church y de Pennington.

FRANCIS J. HENEY

LICENCIADO

Oficina en la esquina de las calles Pennington y Church.

DR. N. H. MATAS,

Medico y Cirujano

Especialista en partos y en toda clase de enfermedades de las mujeres; enfermedades de los ojos y de los órganos genitales de los dos sexos.

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George Goodfellow

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ES PROPIEDAD DEL SR. JOHN GARDINER

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OFICINA.—En la esquina de las calles de Church y de Pennington.

HAD TO DODGE A METEOR.

The Adventure of a Scientist With
a Messenger From Another
World.

It Made for Him at the Rate
of Twenty Miles a
Second.

Pretty Quick Hustling to Get out of the
Way—Composition and Size of
Meteors.

[Written for THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT.]

IN THE SIBERIAN SECTION OF THE
Museum of the Academy of Sciences in
Saint Petersburg is a mass of meteoric
iron that fell to the earth in Siberia early
in the present century. It weighs several
hundred pounds and is ranked by scientists
as a remarkable curiosity. It is of more
than passing interest to the unscientific
visitor on account of its size and remark-
able qualities, and also because it comes
from the land whose history is connected
with so many horrors growing out of the
exile system of the Russian empire.

On my first visit to the admirable col-
lection of minerals belonging to the academy,
I was accompanied by a Russian gentleman
who had long been connected with the in-
stitution and was able to explain many
things which otherwise I would not have
understood. When we reached the Siberian
aerolite he called attention to its peculiar-
ities: "It contains the mineral olivine, a
species of chrysolite," said he, "and this is
a substance rarely found in a meteoric stone.
The iron in this mass is of a very fine qual-
ity; it is highly magnetic in the first place,
and the specimens that have been taken
from it for the purpose of experiment have
been drawn into the finest of wires."

He said a great deal more than it is nec-
essary to repeat here; then he suddenly
paused and asked: "If I ever encountered a
meteor in any part of the world."

I told him that I had seen shooting stars
in great number, but with few exceptions
they were only the ordinary shooting stars
that may be seen, usually, on any clear
night in most parts of the world. The ex-
ceptions that I noted were those in which
the aerolite had been near enough to make
a flash of unusual brilliancy, and in one

rarely blinded, but probably for a less time
than seemed to me. I rushed out of my
tent, the light continuing as bright as at
first for several seconds, and then there
was the sound of an explosion directly in
front of me and half way between the hori-
zon and the zenith. Streams of fire were
shot in all directions, some going towards
the sky and others descending to the earth.
Some seemed to be coming directly towards
me as they grew rapidly in size just as does
the headlight of a locomotive when you are
watching in the night time the front of an
approaching train.

"I thought very quickly and acted as
quickly as I thought. My tent was at the
side of a large rock; it was six or eight feet
in height and shaped not unlike a sugar-
loaf. The impulse came to me to jump be-
hind the rock, and I instantly obeyed the
impulse.

"Hardly had I got there when there was a
blow on the rock as if a heavy wagon, or a
railway carriage, had run against it with
full force. A moment later there was a
crash among the trees a little distance to
one side as though a cannon ball had been
launched into the forest. My surmises and
deductions from the odd adage as to the
habit of lightning not to strike twice in the
same place were quite at fault. A meteor
had fallen where another meteor had pre-
viously taken up its quarters, as though
there was not enough of the earth's surface
for each to have a place of its own.

"One of the fragments that rebounded
from the rock went through my tent, tear-
ing a great hole in the canvas and falling



SET FIRE TO HIS BED.

plump upon the little cot in which I would
have been sleeping an hour later. The
meteorite weighed, as I afterwards ascer-
tained, a trifle more than two pounds, and
as it fell it was red hot. It set fire to my
bed, but I speedily extinguished the fire
with a bucket of water. Aerolites are al-
ways red hot when they come to the
ground, no matter whether their proportion
of iron be large or small. They are sup-
posed to be cold when they enter the
earth's atmosphere and become heated by
their rapid passage through the air. They
move with a velocity of fifty to twenty
miles a second, and the smaller ones, the
ordinary shooting-stars, which everybody
has seen, are supposed to be quite
burned up and reduced to dust or gases
before they can get to the earth's sur-
face.

"Twenty feet from the rock on the op-
posite side of my tent, a mass from the
meteor was hissing in the ground where it
had buried itself to the depth of more than
a foot. My servant Ivan wanted to pour
water upon it, but I forbade him, as I pre-
ferred that the fragment should cool off
where it was; water poured upon it might
cause it to crumble, just as it often causes
a heated stone to break to pieces, and there
was no danger that it would run away if
left alone till morning.

"There was little sleep in our camp that
night, and every man of us was up before
the sun. The ground around the camp was
carefully examined, and altogether we
found no fewer than thirteen fragments
from the meteor that had paid us such an
unceremonious visit and compelled me to
dodge behind the rock. The largest frag-
ment weighed about twenty pounds; it was
the one on which Ivan was about to pour
the water when I stopped him. Altogether
the fragments weighed in the aggregate
about seventy-five pounds and doubtless
there were some that we missed. Conse-
quently the mass that I dodged when I
jumped behind the rock weighed some-
where in the neighborhood of a hundred
pounds; it was red hot and moving fifteen
or twenty miles a second, so that I did
wisely to get out of its way."

"How about the piece that crashed
through the trees?" I asked.

"That was a fifty-pounder and it did as
much damage as would have been made by
a cannon shot of the same size. We had
no difficulty in tracing it by its track of
destruction; its force was so spent on the
trees that we found it only slightly em-
bedded in the earth."

"From time to time for weeks afterwards,
and covering an area eight or ten miles
square, fragments of the meteor were
found. The largest was a little more than
a hundred pounds in weight, and as well as
I can estimate, the meteor, when it ex-
ploded, must have contained two or three
tons of matter. The analysis of the frag-
ments was the same; they contained about
one per cent of nickel, 20 per cent of iron,
50 per cent of silica, while the rest was made
up of magnesia, tin, aluminum, cobalt
and sodium. I'll show you a specimen
when we get to the European section."

Copyright.
THOMAS W. KNOX.

The State Fair.

The railroads have made a half-rate fare
from all towns in the state to Helena during
fair week. No better time or opportunity
could be selected for paying the Capital City
a visit. Remember the dates. The Mon-
tana State Fair opens Saturday, August 22.
Get your exhibits ready.

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R. S. Hamilton, Capitalist

O. R. Allen, Mining and Stockgrower

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ERLANGER,

CULMBACHER,

"SCHLITZ-BRAU,"

Schlitz Brewing Co
MILWAUKEE.

BOTTLED-BEER BRANDS:

PILSENER,

EXTRA-PALE,

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"SCHLITZ-PORTER."

ANNUAL CAPACITY: ONE MILLION BARRELS OF BEER.

Schlitz Beer is sold the World over and has a world-wide reputation for being the best; it is warranted to be pure, wholesome
and palatable, and brewed from the choicest Hops and Barley-Malt.

Apply to CONSOLIDATED BEER AGENCY.



A METEOR COMING.

case I had witnessed an explosion in which
the fragments flew in all directions,
followed in a few minutes by a sound as
though a heavy cannon had been dis-
charged.

"I've seen something much more inter-
esting than that," he replied, "and also
more dangerous. I've dodged a meteor and
narrowly escaped with my life."

"Where was that?" I asked.

"It was in southeastern Russia," he an-
swered, "on one of the steppes between the
Volga and the Don. I'll tell you about it."

Continuing my examination of the Sib-
erian aerolite, I indicated my desire to hear
of his remarkable adventure, which he pro-
ceeded to give.

"I was on a scientific expedition in that
part of the country, my special object be-
ing to find a deposit of coal that would pay
for working. There was plenty of coal
along the banks of the Don but none had
yet been found on the Volga where it was
greatly needed for the development of the
commerce of the river. I had two sci-
entific assistants, half a dozen men with bor-
ing apparatus and the usual attaches of a
camp of exploration. We changed about
from place to place making borings or dig-
gings in banks wherever there were indica-
tions of coal.

"One afternoon one of my men came into
camp with a lump of something that he
thought was coal; he had found it among
some rocks in the bed of a brook and
thought it might lead to an important dis-
covery. To the eve it appeared like a lump
of coal, and I seized it with avidity, but
very soon I discovered that it was nothing
else than an aerolite which had apparently
been broken off from a larger mass. In the
next two or three days other pieces of the
same character were found and it became
evident that at some time a meteor had
found its way to earth at this point, having
exploded and scattered its fragments over a
considerable area.

"The percentage of iron in this aerolite
was small. Aerolites, meteors and all the
family of descendants from the skies con-
tain iron, sometimes as high as 90 per cent,
while others contain less than one per cent.
There is always a quantity of nickel man-
gled with the iron, the highest being 18 per
cent and the lowest little more than a trace.
When an aerolite contains more than 50 per
cent of iron we call the mass meteoric iron,
but if it is less than 50 per cent the sub-
stance is called a meteoric stone. The other



DODGING IT.

ingredients besides iron and nickel are
silica, lime, magnesia, copper, potassium,
tin and a few others of less consequence.

"In the evening I was examining the first
of the specimens that had been brought to
me and also some samples of lignite which
our boring apparatus had secured. The
night was clear, but without a moon; the
door of my tent was open, as the weather
was warm, and occasionally I gave a glance
in the direction of the stars, which were
very brilliant, owing to the purity of the
atmosphere.

"As I laid aside the aerolite I mentally
wished that one would fall in my vicinity
so that I could have a fresh specimen to
send to the academy. Then I thought of
the old adage to the effect that lightning
never strikes twice in the same place, and
turned my attention to the lignite.

"Suddenly the sky was lit up as by a
flash of vivid lightning or the explosion of
a mass of powder a few yards away. No
brilliant was the flash that I was tempo-

SMOKE HAZEL KIRKE CIGARS!

If you want the best. They have been in the market thirteen years, and are

BETTER THAN EVER TO-DAY.

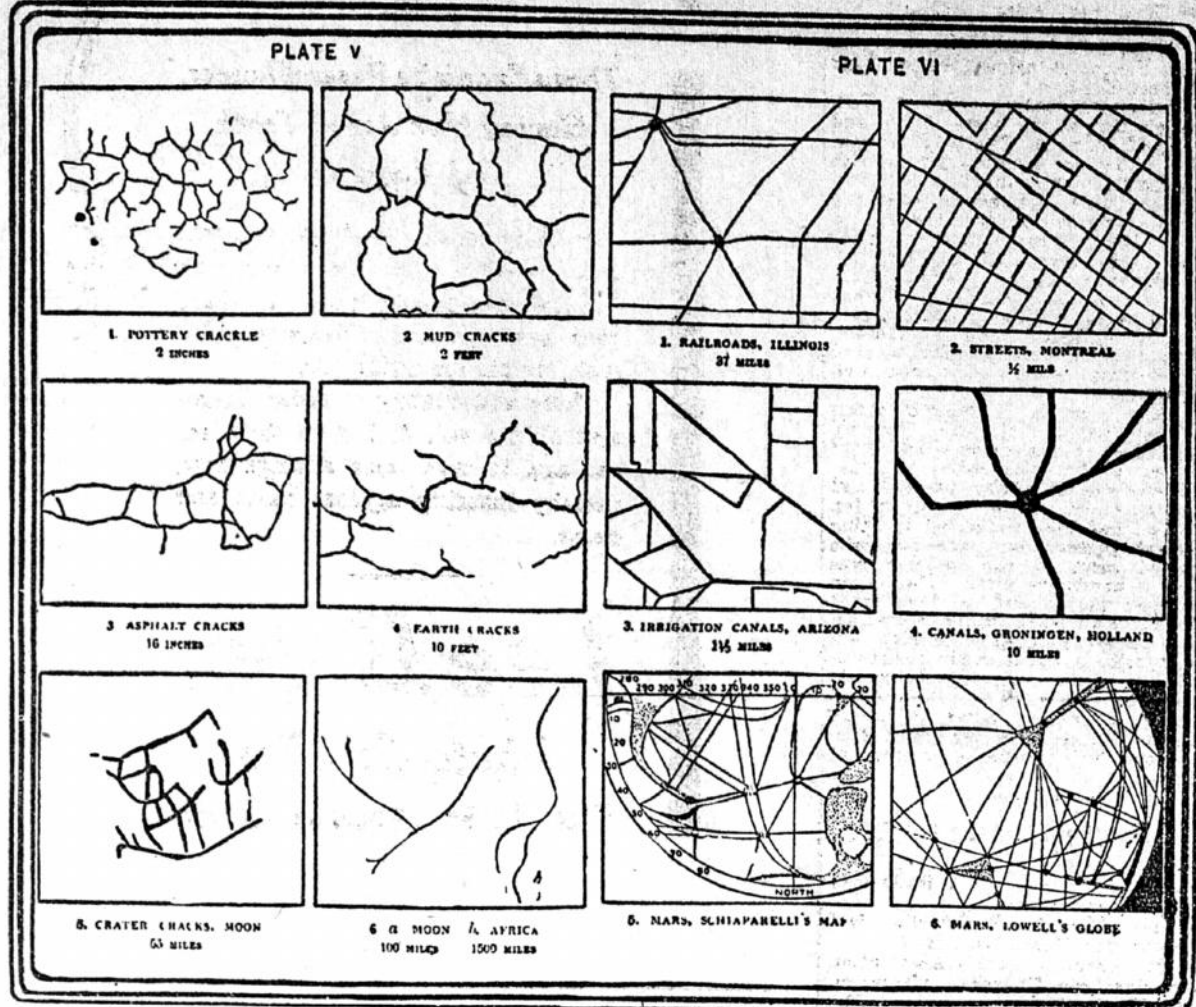
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S. Ottenberg & Bros., New York, the Makers.

CHAS. BASWITZ, SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR MONTANA.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A SCIENTIST'S SPECULATIONS ON WHAT THE MEN OF MARS ARE LIKE



COMPARISON OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL LINES TO SHOW THAT MARTIAN CANALS MUST BE MADE BY INTELLIGENT BEINGS.

Prof. E. S. Morse Thinks They Are Great Agriculturists Solving the Problem of a Dying World—May Be Like Men or Gigantic Ants.

THE latest word of science about Mars and its probable inhabitants has been uttered by Professor Edward S. Morse, curator of the department of Japanese pottery at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, says the Boston Herald.

Professor Morse, while not an astronomer by profession, has made a special study of Mars for many years. His new book, "Mars and Its Mystery," which appeared early in October, contains some astonishing revelations about our next-door neighbor in the solar system.

Professor Morse thinks the inhabitants of Mars may raise tobacco extensively. The Martians may be even greater smokers than the men of the earth. How Professor Morse got this idea is best explained in his own words:

"At certain times there has been observed in the equatorial region of Mars a number of white spots, which have greatly puzzled the student of Mars, and for which no explanation has yet been offered. That they are not clouds is seen in the fact that they do not move or drift. Furthermore, these white spots are fixed features of the region, as they appear in the same places.

"It might be suggested that they represent snow-capped elevations or mountain peaks, but this is difficult to believe, as an examination of the terminator of Mars reveals no evidences of high elevations. These white spots appear only in midsummer, which would argue against their being snow caps, as in midsummer they would certainly melt and disappear. The time of their appearance coincides with the time of greatest equatorial heat.

"Since the appearance of these white spots in Mars corresponds with the period of greatest evaporation, it is conceivable that an intelligence in Mars might utilize the same method which has recently been adopted in Connecticut and Porto Rico in the raising of tobacco, namely, to protect the fields with white cotton cloth.

"It is the canals of Mars, however, that furnish Professor Morse with the strongest evidence of life on the red planet. On this point he quotes Professor Percival Lowell of Boston, who has made more extensive observations of the Martian canals than any other astronomer. He says:

"What we see hints of the existence of beings who are in advance of, not behind, us in the journey of life."

Problems of a Dying World.

A peculiar interest is excited in these superior beings because they have grappled with the problems of a dying world. They have learned how to exist on a desert planet where water is the scarcest and most precious thing in existence. Their whole world is much like the Sahara desert, or the flat desert plain of our own Arizona.

Yet on a dried-up world of this sort they evidently have built up and continue to maintain a civilization far in advance of anything on the earth. This is indicated by the complex canal system that prevails all over their globe. One of their canals alone is over 3,000 miles in length, long enough to reach from Boston to San Francisco. In-dred, canals on Mars are as numerous as railroads on the earth.

Professor Morse has made a drawing showing how similar some parts of our network of railroads are to the Martian canal lines. The canals of Mars also present a similarity. These illustrations are set forth to show that such markings must be the works of intelligent beings rather than haphazard cracks or markings of nature. Professor Morse sums up the argument in favor of the Martian canals being artificial in these words:

"The unnatural straightness of these interlacing lines on Mars, many of them following the arcs of great circles; their uniform width throughout, their always starting from definite areas, their convergence by common centers, and no parallel in natural phenomena, find where these canals meet one another are circular areas, indicating great oases, and probably large cities.

Professor Morse summed up the material for this book by a visit to the southwest. He spent five weeks at Professor Lowell's observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. In the dry, steady, clear air, 7,000 feet above sea level, he studied the surface of Mars thru a telescope. He saw the pale yellow disk of the planet gradually develop a network of dark markings. It was like a photographic plate, first blank and then mysteriously taking on shades and lines, till a world picture was presented. Looking about him in that desert region, Professor Morse found an explanation of the Martian mystery.

Explanation of the Martian Mystery.

"Let one stand on some peak of the Verde mountains," he said, "northeast from Phoenix, Ariz., overlooking the Gila river as it follows its course across the desert, and after the river is lost to view he will notice that the foliage along its banks marks its course.



PROFESSOR EDWARD S. MORSE, Who Feels Sure Mars is Inhabited.

"If one takes this view in winter time, the uniform gray of the plains unbroken by a shade of color, blends with the light-blue of the distant Plomas and Castle Dome mountains on the southwest horizon. In the early spring, when the water is first let into the irrigating channels, with their innumerable divergent ditches, a shade of green may be seen emerging from the monotonous yellow-gray of the hot and sterile plain, first conspicuous near the source of the water supply, and then following along to Phoenix, Temple and other regions, till in full efflorescence these cities stand out like great green carpets spread upon the earth.

"From this mountaintop not a trace of an irrigating ditch, large or small, would be discerned, except here and there a glint of reflected sunlight, but the effects of the life-giving water can be traced in broad bands to the remotest limits of the water channels, when they would end as abruptly as they had begun."

Professor Morse makes this explanation to illustrate how wide areas of vegetation may be seen at a great distance, so great, indeed, that canals themselves would be invisible. The canals of Mars are believed to be gigantic irrigating ditches, very similar to those now in operation in the west and those being constructed by the government.

As life on Mars appears to be sustained solely by irrigation, it would seem that its inhabitants are great agriculturists. We are only beginning to learn how to produce vegetation and sustain life on deserts. But the Martians have covered their whole globe with irrigation works. Professor Morse thinks they must understand the principles of hydraulics far better than our best civil engineers.

Their sole source of water supply seems to be the snow caps that form at the poles during the winter. When these snowcaps begin to melt, the water is conducted by the canals clear down to the equator, and probably every drop of it conserved and used over and over again for irrigating the land.

Inhabitants of the Planet.

What manner of beings these are that have created such a prodigious, universal waterworks system is a mystery. Professor Morse appears to think they may be like men or gigantic ants. For men and ants, he observes, exist at the greatest extremes of elevation, where the air is heaviest and rarest, as well as in places where the climate is hottest and coldest.

On Mars the air is exceedingly rare, about half the density of the atmosphere on the highest mountain tops of the earth. A man from the earth suddenly transported there, Professor Morse thinks, would give a few gasps and die. But the rarefaction of the air has taken place by very slow degrees, and for this reason Professor Morse conjectures that man might survive the change. He says on this point:

"One has only to make himself familiar with the wide range of conditions under which life in various forms exists on the earth to realize that the introduction of Martian conditions here would not be such an overwhelming calamity. If these conditions could be introduced by minute increments covering thousands of centuries, it is not unreasonable to believe that myriads of forms would survive the change, and among those that survive would be precisely the kinds that thrive under the most diverse conditions here, namely, man and the higher hymenoptera, the ants."

We have the choice, then, of considering the Martians either a man or a gigantic being, adapted to breathing the rarefied air, or a mammoth ant. Professor Morse seems to lean to the idea that a creature very like man is the Martian intelligent being.

What Martians Might Say of Us.

One of the most interesting parts of Professor Morse's book is the chapter on "What the Martians Might Say of Us," which begins:

"For every single perplexity of interpretation we encounter in our study of the surface markings of Mars the Martian would encounter a dozen perplexities in interpreting the various features on the surface of the earth."

"What must be the Martian interpretation of the surface features of the earth?"

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this world? In examining the earth as we have examined Mars, the Martian would find large yellow and reddish areas, extensive greenish areas, and, besides, large regions of varying shades of blue, occupying three-fourths of the earth's surface. The yellow areas he would interpret as desert land, the greenish areas he might consider vegetation, but what would he make out of the larger regions of blue? This would certainly puzzle him, because, unfamiliar with oceans, he could not believe that such vast tracts could really be water. He would easily interpret the polar caps and the water at their edges, but the oceans would be impossible to solve.

Even if he recognized oases in the deserts of America and Africa, the results of artesian wells and springs, he could not believe them to be vegetation, for he would detect no irrigating canals running into them. He would come to the conclusion that no creature could possibly exist on the earth. The tremendous force of gravitation and atmospheric pressure would forbid the existence of organic forms. Life, if it existed, must have legs of iron to sustain its weight, and a crust like a turtle to be impervious to the force of rain-drops, and this would be contrary to all Martian analogy.

"Believing that Mars is rightly balanced as to temperature, the earth, being so much nearer the sun, would be too hot for life to exist. The Martian considers our year too short. In his reflections he says: 'During the period in which one of us attains the middle age of 50 years, those on earth have become decrepit old men of 94, if indeed they are not already dead.' 'If there is an intelligent life on Mars,' writes Professor Morse, 'it must have evolved along the same general lines as intelligence has developed on the earth. Being an older planet, it must have outgrown many of the vagaries and whimsies which still hamper man in his progress here.'

Asphaltine.

Asphaltine, a substance composed of a mixture of tar and iron slag, is being successfully used on the streets of London and Stuttgart. It is claimed that this new substance, invented by Professor Buettner of Munich, is superior to any now in use in the construction of pavements. The Journal Bitumen describes it as being so elastic, tough and durable as to resist almost completely both grinding and crushing. Bad weather during construction of asphaltine streets is said to have no effect on their durability. Remember that golden grain belt beer, the ideal home beverage, is made from the best of nature's products and brings health, strength and happiness to the daily user. Order a case for home use.

Bah! Bah! Bah!

Get your tickets to Chicago and back for the football game, Nov. 10, from the Chicago Great Western railway. Tickets good in sleepers on sale Nov. 8 and 9 for \$8. Tickets goods in Tourist sleepers on sale Nov. 9 for \$6, good to return Nov. 11. Let R. H. Heard, general agent, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis, inform you further.

I Told You So!



When the nature of the business of the Tailors' Misfit Exchange was explained to the public last week we prophesied the bargains we should offer in high-grade, made-to-order Suits and Overcoats would keep us good and busy.

As you are aware, we had our opening Saturday, and, without exaggeration, the store was literally packed all day with customers and would-be customers.

We very much regret that our limited space compelled us to turn away a lot of men who wanted to get next to the good things, but have made arrangements to overcome this difficulty on Monday.

We shall have a much larger force of salesmen tomorrow, and the bargains we shall offer will be greater than ever.

Among the good things offered are:

197 High Class, made-to-order Suits and Overcoats, altered to your exact fit free of charge, at prices like this:

- LOT 1—This lot consists of 40 coats and vests, made to sell at \$12, sent to us on consignment and will be sold quickly at \$4.88
- LOT 2—Coat, vest and trousers, good materials, and would sell ordinarily at \$18. We shall sell them Monday at \$6.83
- LOT 3—Suits and overcoats, fine quality, linings of good materials, \$22 values, to go at only \$8.95
- LOT 4—A fine collection of the best suits and overcoats to be found if your size is here—a bargain at \$10.32
- LOT 5—Here is a lot you must see. Top price coats, Venetian satin lining, finest cloth and workmanship, values to \$60—\$14.92
- LOT 6—And if you want the very best look this lot over. Your choice of these very finest fabrics, made for the best dressers in the country \$17.63

Each and every one of these garments was made to special order for a customer who failed to make good. They were consigned to us by the best tailors in the northwest for peremptory sale, and for that reason—and that reason only—it is possible for you to obtain a high-grade, made-to-order Suit or Overcoat for about a quarter of its true value.

Another large consignment is due here the middle of the week.

Tailors' Misfit Exchange

4 THIRD STREET SOUTH

McKibbin McKibbin Furs

Garments shown here are drawn from life. Those familiar with style will appreciate their correctness.



We want you to know about McKibbin-made furs. If your dealer will not show you, come to us at Broadway and Fifth streets, St. Paul, and we will be pleased to show you our complete stock and submit estimates.

McKibbin, Driscoll & Dorsey.
Fur Manufacturers.

COAL



We have large stocks of Anthracite Coal on hand and can give you immediate delivery.

Our Coal is carefully prepared and it is our desire to please you by delivering only the best to insure your repeating your order with us another year.

"SCOTT" ANTHRACITE
Egg Stove Nut

The M. A. Hanna Coal Co.

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Phones—N. W. M. 1662. T. C. 1662.



NEWCASTLE

The Best Soft Coal ever sold for Cook Stoves and Ranges

Every housewife in St. Paul who has used this famous washed and sootless coal in her cook stove or range pronounces it the best she ever tried. Price per ton,

\$5.50

Get particulars about Newcastle Soft Coal from
North-Western Fuel Co.
34 THIRD STREET SOUTH

Journal want ads tell your "wants" to the family circle after the day's work is over and when people are in a receptive mood. Only 1c a word.

Bargains in Reliable

FURS

This Week at Gold's.

Neck Pieces in Russian Marten; very stylish; our \$3.50 own make; each.

Ladies' Handsome Fur Lined Coats, lined with the very best river mink, black mar-ten collar. \$65

Gentlemen's Fur Lined Coats, best kersey and river mink, otter collar. \$75

Complete line of everything in Stylish Furs.

Fur repairing done on short notice. Prices low as the lowest.

GOLD

THE FURRIER.
Cor. 7th St. and Hennepin Ave.

TEETH



Work High Grade but Low Price.
\$15.00 Set Teeth \$8.00
\$10.00 Set Teeth \$5.00
\$5.00 Set Teeth \$3.00
Crown and Bridge Work \$3.00 up
Filling 50c up
Guaranteed work. Sterilized instruments. Private operating rooms.

Woodbury Dental Co.
524 Nicollet Avenue.

Announcement

We wish to announce to our friends and customers that we have secured exclusive sale of treasury stock of the Combination Extension Mining Company of Goldfield, and now offer as a preliminary and special offering a limited allotment at the opening and ground floor price of 45 cents per share, at which price we strongly recommend its purchase.

This company owns absolutely free and clear of all indebtedness the August claims, August fraction and August Fraction No. 1, situated in the heart of the productive area of the Goldfield district adjoining the Portland mine and adjoining and being an extension of the great Combination mine of Goldfield (which is now paying dividends of 120 per cent per annum) within a stone's throw and on the same ledges and dykes from which millions are now being produced by the Combination, Florence, Mohawk and other famous mines.

Development is in progress on the property and a large shaft is being sunk. A 50 horse-power hoist, air compressor, machine drills and equipment sufficient to sink and develop the property to a depth of 1,000 feet have been ordered for rush delivery and it is the determination of the management and of ourselves that in point of rapid development, the production of high grade ore and payment of dividends the record of the Frances Mohawk will be equalled, if not exceeded.

We recommend the purchase of this stock as fully the equal of our former offering of Frances Mohawk four months ago at 15 cents to 20 cents per share. This stock is now 85 cents bid and the mine has a daily production of \$25,000 in high grade ore and has paid one dividend of 5 cents per share, and on November 1st declared a second dividend of 10 cents per share, payable November 15th.

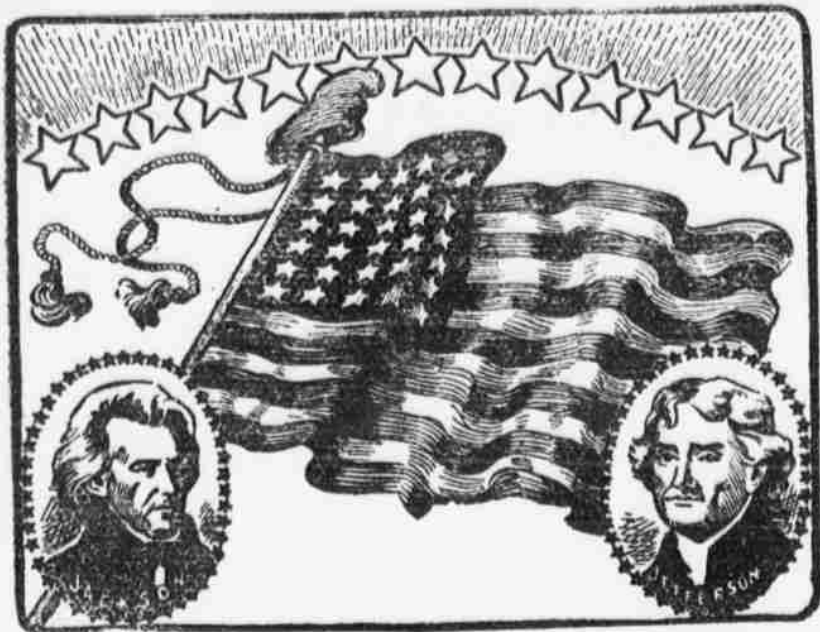
As this allotment will be undoubtedly several times over-subscribed, we invite you to telegraph for reservation, which you may do at our expense.

D. MACKENZIE & CO.

Holders of the world's record for rapid mine-making and dividend-paying gold propositions.

GOLDFIELD, NEVADA.

For advance information of mines and markets, write for our big Mining and Market Review, free for three months on request.



Missouri's Next Governor.

SOME FACTS OF METEORS.

Fragment of Comet's Tail—Some Historic Hot Stones That Have Fallen.

The atmosphere forms an armor which is almost impenetrable to the meteors that are constantly pelting the earth. Most of the meteors are small. They come rushing through space, strike the atmosphere, and the friction against the molecules of air heats them to a white heat, and sets them ablaze. Sometimes part of one may reach the earth; but as a rule they are consumed and the dust alone, cosmic dust, drops upon the surface. One of the earliest known meteors fell in 204 B. C., in Phrygia, where for a long time it was worshiped. It was carried to Rome and was supposed to be a messenger from the gods. Livy describes a shower of meteoric stones. The people were greatly alarmed and the Senators were demoralized and declared a nine days' festival to propitiate the gods. There is at Mecca a meteorite which fell in 600 A. D., and is still worshipped by the faithful.

In Chinese literature there is mention of meteors which fell in 644 B. C. The oldest known meteorite which was seen to fall is now on exhibition at Ensisheim, Alsace, Germany. In 1492 it came crashing down through the air with a roar that prostrated the peasantry with fright. It buried itself deeply in the earth. It weighed 260 pounds and hangs today in the parish church.

The Chupaderos meteorite, which weighed twenty-five tons, fell in Chihuahua, Mexico. The largest meteorite known is the Peary stone, which weighs approximately one hundred tons. The stone of Canon Diable weighs at least ten tons and exploded high in air, the pieces being found all over the surrounding country. In Italy several instances are known of the loss of life from meteorites. A peasant was sitting in his cabin and was killed by an iron mass that crashed through the roof; the act was regarded as a visitation of divine anger. The

one that has been struck by a meteorite. A meteorite of several pounds' weight fell in the heart of that city in the year 1600, on the authority of Paolo Maria Tezzayo, and struck a Franciscan monk.

More remarkable are the falls at sea. That a ship could be struck seems an extraordinary chance, yet a Swedish ship was so struck, the stone killing two of the crew. On Dec. 1, 1896, the ship Walkomming was sailing from New York to Bremen when her officers noticed a brilliant meteor that appeared to be bearing down on the vessel from southeast to northwest. It passed with a loud roar and hissing sound and plunged into the sea ahead of the ship. That it was a meteor of large size was evident, for a few minutes later the ship was struck by a tidal wave. Even more remarkable was the experience of the British ship Cawdor, which reached San Francisco Nov. 20, 1897. During a severe storm a large and brilliant meteor was observed rushing down upon the ship, and with a roar and filling the air with fumes of sulphur it passed between the spars of the ship and fell into the sea not fifty feet from the rail.

One of the greatest curiosities possessed by man today is a supposed fragment of a comet in Mazapil, Mexico. The fragment is believed to be a part of the tail of Beila's comet. In 1846 something happened in space; a wreck occurred. Beila's comet may have collided with another comet; in any case, the comet divided, and many living observers remember seeing the two parts gradually separating. Somewhat fatality pursued one part of the comet, and it met its fate in infinite space, literally went to pieces and became a wreck upon the shoreless sea of space. Astronomers predicted that if the comet itself did not appear in 1872 its wreckage would become visible as shooting stars, and this prediction was realized apparently as on Nov. 27, 1872, there burst from the heavens a cloud of shooting stars. During the display one piece dropped upon the earth and was secured at Mazapil, Mexico, and was declared to be a part of the great comet.

The average meteorite immediately after its fall is intensely hot; but at least one, which was handled immediately after falling still held the intense cold of space. A few men can say that they have experienced this. A meteorite exploded above Dhurmsala, Kangra, Punjab, India, in 1860, and a section was picked up immediately by some natives, who dropped it with expressions of pain. The explosion had exposed the interior of the meteor, which had been chilled by the intense cold

of space, and was so cold that its effect was like a burn. This fragment is now to be seen in the Field museum. Of it, Dr. Farington, the curator, said: "This is perhaps the only instance known where the cold of space has become perceptible to human senses."

SHORT SERMONS.

The four Gospels came out of the character of Christ hence they are the incarnation of His character. God Himself is character.—Rev. G. S. Burroughs.

We ought to ask spiritual blessings that we may give them out to others. God's purpose is to save men through human instrumentality.—Rev. O. C. Peyton.

He who advocates the violation of God's Sabbath and sustains that violation with unnumbered sophistries is the workingman's worst foe.—Rev. H. E. Foss.

There has never been a time since the Egyptian oppression, when, as a people, they have not been an object of the world's persecution.—Rev. F. E. Williams.

Peter was a preacher and Paul was a builder of doctrinal systems, but Andrew was a worker, a personal worker who drew many into the church.—Rev. M. L. Haines.

Credes they say are changing. But to change a creed does not change Christianity. Religion was before the Bible; it is the one fact that is unchanging.—Rev. Dr. Hillis.

Remember that all acts, all thoughts, all conduct of life, all effort for higher or for lower levels of spiritual excellence are the harvest of seed sown in the silence of Desire.—T. B. Wilson.

The earth and all things pertaining to the earth will pass away, but the spiritual lessons which we have learned in this temporal world will remain with us forever.—Rev. W. A. Wasson.

FASHION'S ECHOES.

Dainty handkerchiefs in pale colors embroidered with white are pretty trifles, which are exceedingly effective if they match the prevailing color in the costume.

The newest underskirts are made of fine black or colored French flannel and have numerous narrow ruffles of silk, bound with velvet or lace trimmed. The soft cling of the flannel is just what is necessary under the present close-fitting skirts.

The really new French sleeve is innocent of any extra fabric at the top. The drop shoulder effects appear not only on dressy afternoon and evening dresses, but likewise on many of the recently imported bridal gowns, bolero jackets, tea gowns and costly French nightdresses.

Pale shades of gray and biege color are the tints in dress gloves and are quite as much worn as white.

Club or string ties with fringed ends are seen in plaid, striped and plain silk and satin.

Russian lace in heavy quality and fine venetian laces are very much employed for trimming handsome cloth gowns in the pastel colors.

The corners of men's cuffs are now cut square or with sharply rounded points.

William Rouse and wife, of Sacramento City, Cal., are the guests of their uncle, Jno. B. Settle, of this city.

OUR GLORIOUS LIBERTY LAND

Pocahontas, Kan., Sun: Agui, you do not know what a good thing you are missing by not wanting to become a citizen of this grand country of ours. There is nothing else like it under the sun. You ought to send a delegation over here to see us—this land of the free, this land of churches and 470,000 licensed saloons, bibles, forts, guns and houses of prayer, the millionaires and paupers, theologians and thieves, libertines and liars, Christians and chain gangs, politicians and poverty, schools and prisons, scalawags, trusts and tramps, virtue and vice.

A land where we make Bologna of dogs and canned beef of sick cows and old mules and horses and corpses of people who eat it; where we put men in jail for not having means of support and on a rock pile if he has no job; where we have a congress of 400 men to make laws and a supreme court of nine men to set them aside; where good whisky makes bad men and bad men make good whisky; where newspapers are paid for suppressing the truth and made rich for telling a lie; where professors draw their convictions and salaries from the same source; where preachers are paid from \$1,000 to \$25,000 a year to dodge satan and tickle the ears of the wealthy.

Where business consists in getting property in any way that will not land you in the penitentiary; where trusts hold you up and poverty holds you down; where men vote for what they do not want for fear they will get what they want by voting for it; where women wear false hair and men dock their horses' tails; where men vote for a thing one day and swear about it the other 364 days in the year; where we have prayers on the floor of the national capitol and whisky in the basement; where we spend \$5,000 to bury a congressman and \$10 to put a man away when he is poor; where the government pays the army officer's widow \$5,000 and the poor private who faced the shell \$144, with insinuations that he is a government pauper and a burden because he lives.

Where to be virtuous is to be lonesome and to be honest is to be a crank; where we sit on the safety valve of conscience and pull wide open the throttle of energy; where gold is worshipped and God is used as a waste basket for our better thoughts and good resolutions; where we pay \$15 for a dog and 15 cents a dozen to a poor woman for making shirts; where we teach the untutored Indian the way to eternal life and kill him with bad booze; where we put a man in prison for stealing a loaf of bread and in congress for stealing a bank or a railroad; where check books and sins walk in broad daylight; justice is asleep, crime runs amuck, corruption permeates our social fabric and satan laughs at every corner. Come to us, Agui! We have the grandest aggregation of good things, soft things and hard things of all sizes, varieties and colors ever exhibited under one big tent. Send your delegation and we will prove all these assertions for truths.

Ex-President Harrison condemns McKinley's (Porto Rican) assimilation policy. You may well know it is rotten to the core when an ex-president condemns the policy of his own party.

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Landy Whitmore, of New London, was in the city counting political noses Thursday.

THE MAN WHO REACHED MARS

BY CLIFFORD A. BLACKMAN



IT is a fact. As God is my judge, it is a fact!" The man stood before the great scientific tribunal fearlessly. His words were given not defiantly, but earnestly. "Gentlemen," he said, "the work is too great to be faked. What I have been through has, I hope, scorched the lie from my soul. Therefore, I repeat, I have reached Mars!"

Tall and gaunt, with his face blistered by the cloudless sun of five years of air voyaging, Theosander Zeus Maibie looked upon his audience with the evidences of his story imprinted on every feature. The grim lines about the mouth, the hollow cheeks, the strained eyeballs and dilating pupils, gave truth to his words.

"Can fault be found because the expedition was prepared with secrecy?" he asked. "What ridicule must I have met had I then claimed to have solved the secret of perpetual motion and to have experimented with a still more remarkable and epoch-making motive power! The builders of the first successful airship sought the seclusion of the Carolina sandhills for their flights, that the world might not laugh. From the nature of my experiment I could try only one field, and that was Space."

"The perpetual motion engine is so absurdly simple that even the layman wonders why he could not have discovered it. It is open for your inspection. It is largely the work of my colleague who was lost, Frank Q. Brown, and the credit I cannot, in justice, claim for myself."

"But the real secret of my successful voyage I am amazed has not been discovered before. Why did not we servants of science see long, long ago that the force that drives a comet can drive an airship? I speak of magnetism, or gravitation, or the attraction of the planets, or by whatever term you may call that force which makes of Space a racecourse for the constellations."

"The Skylark, my airship, was designed to utilize this wonderful force of attraction by a series of magnets so contrived that by one adjustment the ship would be repelled, and by another arrangement it would be attracted. It was an idea great only in its simplicity: the utilization of the primal force of the universe."

"The dangers of such speed as this force generates were my chief concern, and to overcome them I was obliged, with the aid of my other heroic comrade, Charles R. Jones, to devise a frictionless, noncombustible armor for every part of the ship. We had to provide also a chemical laboratory not only sufficient to generate the constituents of the atmosphere,—in fact, to manufacture a tiny



My Wife's Godspeed Was My Final Inspiration.

and then, clear of the earth's envelop, we switched on the magnets. The Skylark gave a tremendous leap which was followed by excessive speed,—smooth, frictionless, and without vibration.

"The first hour of that flight hurled us into the danger that I had dreaded most. We had feared the proof of the theory that the earth is belted by meteors, forming a ring round our sphere like that which surrounds Saturn. One fair-sized meteor striking our craft meant death. At that pace there could be no dodging. We saw the first of them far ahead. Then there were dozens. We could not avoid them. We could depend only upon our great speed and the chance of finding a rift in the stream. The Skylark hit a channel. There was a terrifying moment of a charge of meteors, great and small. We waited for the crash which did not come, and paused not for thankfulness, because of the unknown dangers that were ahead.

"The glare of the sun was maddening. The heat of our imprisoned atmosphere—the only atmosphere in all that vast space—scorched our very souls. And yet, separated only by the thin walls of the Skylark, we

Entry No. 17 in Our Prize Story Competition

world of our own,—but we must be prepared to test new gases through which we hoped to pass, and to charge our wonderfully condensed food supply with the life-giving elements that we feared might be lost in a dash through the empyrean. We further more perfected a gas armor similar to that used in exploring gas-filled mines, lest we encounter vacuums or rarefied air that would not support life. Alas! had we taken greater precautions, I should have had my brave comrades with me when I reached Mars just two years six months and three days ago.

HOW near that big red star appeared to us on that crisp October night five years back! Within two years and a half it would be at its nearest point to the earth, and that meant, Gentlemen, that we must drive our ship, at the very least, thirty-five million fifty thousand miles. Brown and Jones were buoyantly confident. I was dubious, experiencing the reaction of years of dreams and hopes. But the brave smile of my wife as she bade us Godspeed was my final inspiration. The motors whirled, and we shot from the glare of the gasoline torch into the starlit blackness above.

"For the first forty-five miles of ascent we depended upon the motors,

knew there was an extreme of cold unmeasured by instruments of man.

"Daily tests of the gases through which we passed were made and the records kept by Mr. Jones. We never struck any vacuum. The chief constituency through which we rushed at a supernatural speed was a gas that had a volume 98.07 less than the rarest gas discovered on Earth. On different occasions we encountered oases of heavier gases, some of them familiar. Strange islands of nitrogen and hydrogen were found; but never any oxygen. These islands we feared continually. Should we rush through an extensive oasis of heavy gas at our present rate for many hours, we must be consumed, despite our armor, by friction.

FINALLY came the frightful day, fourteen months after leaving the earth. We had agreed that to expose ourselves outside the Skylark meant death. But that was becoming almost a pleasant alternative to this awful monotony of our confinement. Brown and Jones argued that the interests of science demanded that man should make a personal test of the strange gases through which we 'cometed,' if I may coin the word. I pleaded, I reasoned, I threatened. Exposure at our meteoric speed must mean death. Even I, however, failed to realize the quick horror of such an end. Brown and Jones insisted that the scientific scope of our expedition demanded that they should personally conduct certain experiments in the outside gases. Through an emergency door, similar to that on submarines which permits a man to enter the water from the submerged boat in safety, the two brave but rash men went. My eyes were fixed on the outside hatchway in uncontrollable horror. Simultaneously the men raised their persons above the wind shield. I saw them toss up their arms, and then, ere their bodies could collapse to safety, they were consumed in a puff of smoke and flame by the terrific friction.

"I was alone in Space! Millions of miles from the nearest star I was dashing madly through the infinite—alone! I must have swooned—perhaps for moments, perhaps for hours, perhaps for days. Faint and dizzy, when I revived, I had not the faculty to appreciate anything, except that in Space, traversed only by the beams of the sun and stars and the invisible Spirit of God, I, a mortal, was alone.

"Reason tottered. Fear possessed me. I fancied that my oxygen plant had failed and that I must slowly smother. Or it was the hydrogen that vanished, and, deprived of that necessary element for my water distillery, I must die of thirst. Or the bow of the Skylark blazed up from the friction and was consumed by a flame that burnt without oxygen. Then it was my magnets that failed, and I must fall—fall for twenty millions of miles. I wondered if I must live through it all. Fear overwhelmed all other sensations. I felt no hunger, no thirst, no pain, no fatigue. A vast horror gathered like a black ball before me, and rolled slowly toward me, towering over me, until I tried to pray that it would crush me. And then, once more—oblivion!

"So weak I could barely rise, I finally recovered. Delirium was followed by logic. Who was I to mourn deaths that gods might have envied? That colossal graveyard of my comrades would not be without its monuments. In that vast crucible of Space comets were bred, and worlds. Substances or gases, vibrated into motion, fall into the attraction





Scientists, Agreeing Martians Are Super-Race, Believe That Planet May Be Signaling to Us

Life on Our Distant Neighbor Is "Grand, Intense, Formidable," Says M. Perrier

By Arnold D. Prince

IT should prove to be the case after all that those mysterious Marconi "messages" came from Mars or even Venus, the next problem of importance will be the kind of people who sent them. For, of course, if the earth is to have new neighbors with whom to exchange gossip across the back yard of the sidereal firmament, it will want to know something about them. It will want to know something of their habits, appearance, how they dress, and possibly their views on interplanetary relations. All sorts of situations may arise wherein a mutual understanding of personal traits, characteristics and general disposition will aid in establishing and preserving amicable relations.

Signor Marconi, unfortunately, was not able to throw much light on the subject. Virtually all that came within the scope of his observation was that when prosecuting wireless experiments certain "signals occurred" with persistent regularity which could not be explained on the theory of casual interference. As these signals had been received "simultaneously at New York and London with identical intensity," he admitted the possibility of their being attempts by the inhabitants of "other planets to communicate" with us.

Venus or Mars?

Subsequent discussion, in which scientists in Great Britain, France and the United States participated, disclosed an almost hopeless confusion of views on the reasonableness of this conclusion, but resulted in an agreement on one point at least, namely that if any attempts had been made to communicate at all, they must have originated from Mars or Venus, the only worlds within our own upon which there is a possibility of human habitation.

What kind of people, then, inhabit these two planets? In seeking an answer to this question the inquirer is thrown back almost exclusively, of course, on the conclusions of the scientists who have made a study of the subject. No one, so far as known, is in a position to give first hand information. Nor is there anything specially helpful in such suggestions as emanated recently from one authority, who, when asked his opinion as to the population on Venus, replied with hopeful animation that they were "chorus girls." Such jocularity is merely beclouding the issue and adding difficulties to a problem that is difficult enough as it is.

Among scientists who have won the right to speak with authority the foremost was the late Professor Percival Lowell, director of the observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Professor Lowell was the brother of Abbott Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. Before taking charge at Flagstaff he had been attached to the observatory at Harvard and had conducted astronomical investigations in many parts of the world, including Japan, Tripoli, the Andes and other countries. He had delivered lectures on his findings before important scientific societies in Great Britain and the United States.

Not only was Professor Lowell convinced that Mars was inhabited, but he believed the people had a much higher degree of intelligence than those on earth. He dwelt particularly on their inventive genius.

Great Inventors

"Quite possibly," wrote Professor Lowell in his book, "the Martian folk are possessed of inventions of which we have not dreamed, and with them telephones and kinetoscopes are things of a bygone past, preserved with veneration in museums as relics of the clumsy contrivances of the simple childhood of the race."

"Certainly, what we see hints at the existence of beings who are in advance of, not behind, us in the journey of life."

"Startling as the outcome of these observations may appear at first, in truth there is nothing startling about it whatever. Such possibility has been quite on the cards ever since the existence of Mars itself was recognized by the

Chaldean shepherds, or whoever the still more primitive astronomers may have been. Its strangeness is a purely subjective phenomenon, arising from the instinctive reluctance of mind to admit the possibility of peers. Such would be comic were it not the inevitable consequence of the constitution of the universe. To be shy of anything resembling himself is part and parcel of man's own individuality.

"Like the savage, who fears nothing so much as a strange man; like Crusoe, who grows pale at the sight of footprints not his own, the civilized thinker turns from the thought of mind other than he himself knows."

The peculiar relevancy of this view to the discussion resulting from Signor Marconi's announcement will strike any one who reads Professor Lowell's statement. His brother scientists were indeed "shy," as he had predicted, of the deductions reached by him, but they at least contained the views of the Flagstaff astronomer as to the kind of people, who, if we accept the pleasing possibility suggested by Signor Marconi, are trying to "strike up a speaking acquaintance" with us. Not only are they masters in the knowledge of electricity, but they have already relegated to the museum of antiquities many of the discoveries in that field which we, here on earth, look upon as last minute achievements in scientific effort.

Professor Lowell, while commenting strongly on the intellectual attainments of the Martians, made

little or no reference to the actual appearance of the folk living on that distant planet. True, he did say in another part of his book that they probably were not interested in party politics, and that, judging from their canals, they were favored by a "comprehensiveness" of mind much more embracing than that "which presided over the various departments of our own public works" in the United States, but as politicians look much like other persons very little could be gained from that.

First Martian Pictures

It was M. Edmond Perrier, director of the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, who constructed the first picture of the Martians, as he conceived them.

At the time M. Perrier undertook this task the division among the authorities on Professor Lowell's theory had assumed wide proportions. Some were decidedly "cold" to the notion that Mars—the question as to Venus was temporarily in eclipse—was inhabited at all, and they considered it futile and pointless, therefore, to attempt to depict a non-existent people. Others, as has happened even recently, considered the matter in a light vein, thinking to get some humor out of it, and one newspaper carried a cartoon, captioned "Hello Central," showing Professor Lowell "calling up" Mars.

Still another group seemed to take it as a personal affront that the astronomer had sought to enlarge their list of acquaintances by introducing a race about which they had absolutely no knowledge.

M. Perrier approached the problem from a highly speculative viewpoint, but made clear the fact, nevertheless, that he saw no reason for condemning the position of Professor Lowell.

"Dreams are not a crime," contended the French scholar, "and in this case contradiction is difficult." The director of the museum of the Jardin des Plantes led up to his description of the inhabitants of Mars by establishing the premise

that conditions on Mars are not inimical to human life. Rain, snow, thunder and hail are known there, as on earth. There are seaweeds in the ocean, grass and trees on the land, fields available for cultivation and a friendly soil to provide food for the people.

"The life which animates the earth also animates other planets," said the French savant. "From what goes on around us we may divine what is happening elsewhere by examining the exact conditions under which each planet finds itself in rapport with every other. On the planets which are furthest away, it is impossible that human beings should exist, for no organism could, for example, be formed in the alkaline seas of Jupiter, while Mercury, which is too near the sun, could not engender life. Only Venus, the Earth and Mars are habitable."

On Mars, M. Perrier went on, life is "grand, intense, formidable." The mean temperature is 40 degrees Fahrenheit, as against 75 degrees on earth, the winters are more severe, the summers warmer, the year longer and the seasons more marked than ours.

The sea animals are much like ours, the fishes have a sense of hearing, there are insects in the animal kingdom and flowers and butterflies, but the humans are very, very different.

Before going on and giving M. Perrier's picture of the kind of people the Martians are, and in order to re-

museum of the Jardin des Plantes said:

"The low atmospheric pressure has produced a considerable development of the pulmonary apparatus, and consequently the general character of the Martians has been influenced by this development, which is unknown on earth."

Why Martians Are Tall

"The men on Mars are tall because the force of gravity is slight. They are blond, because the daylight is less intense. They have less powerful limbs. They have some of the characteristics of our Scandinavian type, although they probably have larger skulls."

"Their large blue eyes, their strong noses, their large ears, constitute a type of beauty which we doubtless would not appreciate except as suggesting superhuman intelligence."

Going further into details, M. Perrier concluded that the jaw of the Martian is narrower than ours because time and evolution have removed him further from his animal

assure such sensitive souls as may fear to establish speaking relations with a people too alien in appearance to make acceptable neighbors, it should be stated that M. Perrier does not agree with the conception of the Martians set forth by H. G. Wells in his book "War of the Worlds." Mr. Wells, in that work, caused the Martians to resemble cuttlefish, with round, gray bodies, with "sort of faces" and long, groping tentacles.

This conception, M. Perrier asserted, did the Martians a great injustice and created a prejudice against them, which is not only unscientific and unsound, but entirely undeserved.

The Martians, the French scholar held, bear a certain resemblance to man, although many of their features are more prominent. For this, the difference in the forces of gravity and in environment are chiefly responsible, he said. Their ears, for example, are very large.

Continuing, the director of the

picture painted by Wells as are we from the Siamese types referred to by Darwin.

Returning to the question of flora and fauna, M. Perrier concluded that because of the reduced force of gravity, animals are much larger on Mars than here, and hop, run and fly about much more easily. Grass is higher, fruit is bigger, and the flowers possess undreamed of beauty. The light is something like our dusk, and the general landscape much more attractive than on earth.

"The year on Mars is twice as long as our earthly one," he explained, "and hence plants and insects have twice the time in which to evolve. Mars is the land of huge plants and ideal flowers, of birds abnormally powerful in song and wondrous in appearance, and of

of beings supposed to exist on the only two eligible planets, two other questions arise—Why are the Martians or the Venusians trying to communicate with us, that is, if they are? and, What atmospheric conditions will we on earth have to overcome in order to reply to them?

As to the first question, a possible explanation may be found in the so-called cataclysm on Mars that was reported by the British Astronomical Association in 1909. In that year

Professor Lowell Held That Martians Were Far Advanced in Inventions and Science

catastrophe had occurred, the effects of which were only too apparent.

Can it be, some of the observers of conditions now are asking, that

consideration, but in view of recent developments many thinkers are asking if, after all, he was not mistaken in at least one particular, and if the "signals" picked up in New York and London were not efforts on their part to notify the earth folk of their desperate plight. No unusual manifestations to support this view have been witnessed recently on the distant planet, but it is at least a new guess on the subject, which is all that its originators claim for it.

Tesla Believes It

To Nikola Tesla there is nothing remarkable or impossible in the suggestion that the mysterious signals are from the Martians. Discussing the question, he said:

"To most people the mere idea of flashing a signal over the immense gulf of 50,000,000 or 100,000,000 miles will naturally appear preposterous, but as I have stated in an article I wrote for 'The Harvard Illustrated Magazine' of March, 1907, it is simply a feat of electrical engineering, apparently hazardous, but made perfectly feasible through inventions with which the experts are familiar."

"That the planets are inhabited is a foregone conclusion. It would be stupid to deny the existence of conditions suitable for the development of organic life on other planets."

The next question is how the earth is to reply to these signals, supposing they are signals at all, and what are the atmospheric obstacles that will have to be overcome.

Mars at times is only 50,000,000 miles away from the earth and at other times 250,000,000. It is frequently surrounded by vapors, as is the case, too, with Venus, which would be extremely difficult of penetration by light radiation, but the chief problem to be met would be the creation of a wireless apparatus of sufficient strength to send a message over the required distance. Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, believes such an instrument possible, provided the world devoted itself to the invention with the same thoroughness it employed in the great war, but estimates it would cost at least \$1,000,000,000 to do it.

Wireless messages have been transmitted over a distance of from 3,000 to 4,000 miles when conditions were favorable, although an official of the Radio Corporation of America, of which the Marconi system is a part, said that signals had been sent as far as 10,000 miles under unusual circumstances.

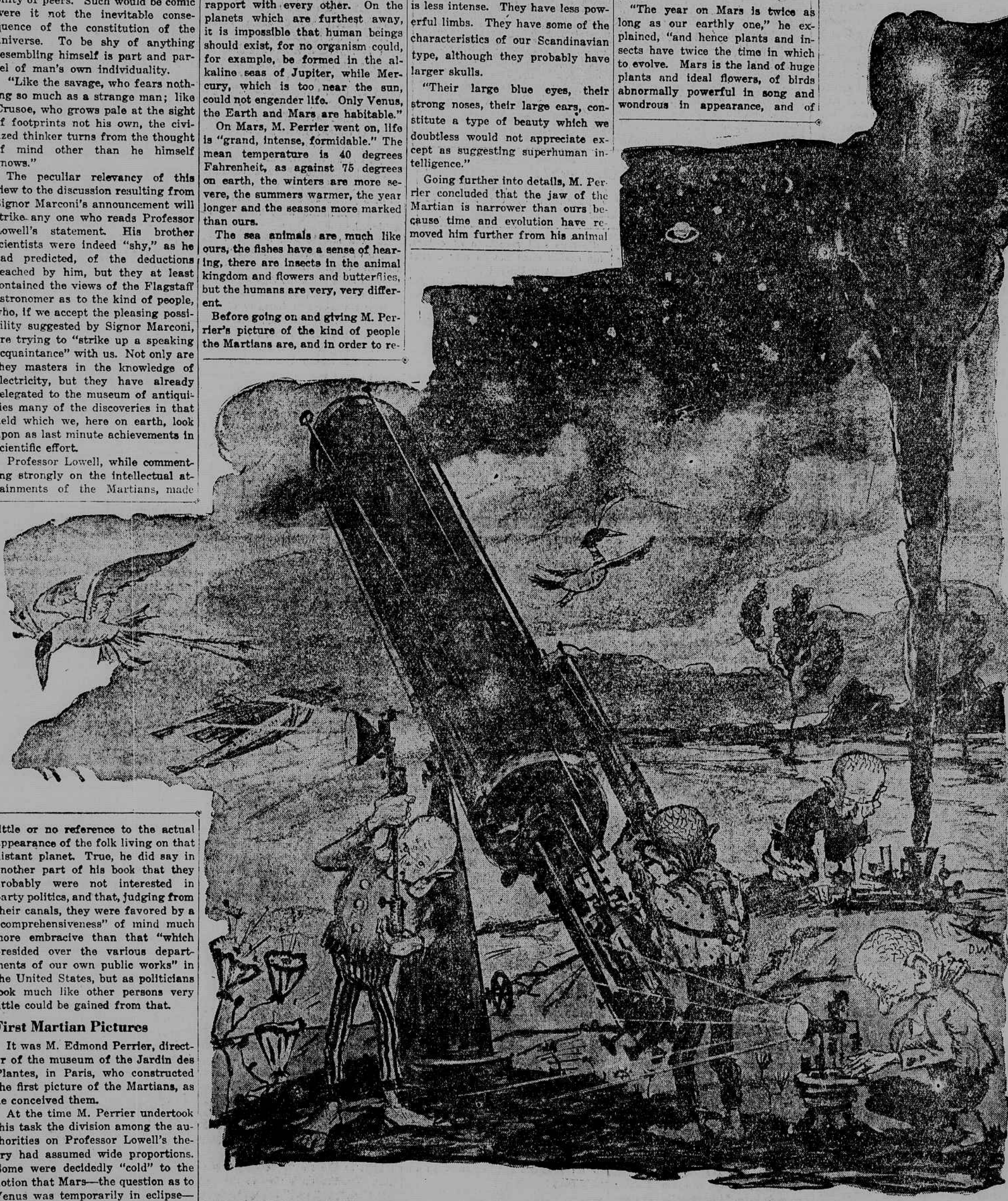
"But there is one thing that should be remembered," said David Sarnoff, commercial manager of the Radio Corporation of America, "that there are a great many conditions in the atmosphere of which we do not know, even when sending a message, say, across the Atlantic or even a shorter distance."

"We know something about wave lengths, and we know what happens when we send a message and when we receive it, but what happens en route is still pretty much of a mystery."

Niagara Falls Would Help

"In connection with the actual practicalities in sending a wireless message over such a distance as that between the earth and Mars, that, I may say, is something about which the newspaper men know almost as much as we do. But the chief problem, it would seem to me, would be to find an instrument powerful enough, rather than anything else, and this would be no small achievement. We would have to harness Niagara Falls and every other power producing agency that I know of to do it."

Electricity travels at a speed of a little more than 186,000 miles a second, and a message going at that rate would take a little more than twenty-two minutes to reach Mars when it is at its furthest point from the earth, and about four minutes and twenty-one seconds when it is nearest. According to the same calculation it would take two minutes and eighteen seconds to send a radiogram to Venus, two minutes and fifty-nine seconds to the sun, two seconds to the moon, thirty-five minutes to Jupiter, one hour and six minutes to Saturn, two hours and thirty-two seconds to Uranus and four hours and two minutes to Neptune.



SCIENTISTS agree that the people of Mars differ from us in many ways. The Martians are believed to have very large noses and ears and immense lung development, because of the rarefied atmosphere. Their legs are poorly developed, because matter on Mars weighs less than here and sturdy legs are not needed to bear their weight. Birds and butterflies are very large and beautiful.

some such similar catastrophe has overtaken the Martians, who, in their desperation, are attempting to communicate the fact to us?

In August, 1909, astronomers working at their telescopes had reported what they surmised to be a new fracture of the southern polar cap and the appearance of a dark streak along the line of the break. About the same time a brilliant spot, which may have been a segment of the shattered terrain, had separated itself from the polar cap and had moved over to one of the dusky areas of the planet, partly hiding it from view.

Great Convulsion Possible

All this seemed to strengthen the theory of a huge convulsion advanced by the British scientists, although, as seems to be the fate of all questions concerning this much discussed and little understood celestial body, eminent authorities at once took opposing ground on the subject.

Professor Harold Jacoby, Rutherford Professor of Astronomy at Columbia University, contended that "the Martians are not likely to have their world destroyed any more than are we," adding that if any such catastrophe as hinted had actually occurred the news would have become known through some quicker channel than the British Astronomical Association. By this, it should be explained hastily, Professor Jacoby did not mean that the scientists across the Atlantic were slower in observation than others, but only that the disaster would have been revealed by telescopes everywhere long before a formal report could have been prepared.

Professor F. R. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, also doubted the accuracy of the report, and Professor Lowell himself, author of the notion that Mars is inhabited, was not particularly impressed with it.

Professor Lowell, it will be remembered, held to the belief that the Martians were anything but a starving, needy people, and he constantly sought to fortify his position by offering new proofs of their prosperity, advancement and skill.

In 1914 he found a new opportunity for strengthening his pet belief by announcing that instead of losing any of their canals the Martians had built two new ones, which could be seen plainly through the telescope.

"We have actually seen them formed under our eyes," Professor Lowell said at the time, "and the importance of it can hardly be overestimated. The phenomenon transcends any natural law, and is only explicable so far as can be seen by the presence out yonder of animate will." By animate will he meant, of course, human beings.

Professor Lowell was admittedly the leading spokesman for the Martians, and anything he said was worthy of the most respectful

Not From Venus

In other words, there is much less likelihood that those strange Marconi signals came from Venus than that they came from Mars.

Having thus disposed of the kind

METEORS, THE BARRAGE FIRE FROM THE SKIES

By BOYDEN SPARKES

Illustration by Albert Levering

THE people of Tidewater Virginia were enormously disturbed on the night of May 11 by a meteorite that swept leisurely across their skies leaving a wake of orange-colored fire, as though some giant dwelling in space had flicked a cigarette butt into our universe.

Just before it was due to smash out of existence the major portion of the population of Blackstone, Va., there was a frightful report, as if all the thunderclaps of an entire summer had sounded together. The meteorite had exploded, its mass shattered into particles that fell harmlessly to the earth. Since the beginning of history there has been no recorded instance of a human being or other animal being struck down by an observed fall of a meteorite. Religious-minded persons might be inclined to attribute this to Divine Will, but more earthly-minded persons, such as insurance actuaries, possessed of the statistics applicable to the problem, would be more likely to lay it to the law of averages. As a matter of fact, Lloyds of London, who will cheerfully insure a prospective parent against twins, might be expected to write a million-dollar accident policy against this form of death and not charge more than ten cents annually plus the cost of the paper and ink in the receipt. But, even so, some one, some day, somewhere, is going to gain distinction through that form of extinction—that is if there is enough of his spirit left after the encounter to send a ouija-board message to the Missing Persons' Bureau.



Huge crater of Meteorite Mountain, Arizona

According to Professor Edmund Otis Hovey, curator of geology at the American Museum of Natural History, there are records of only about 685 meteorites which are represented in museums and private cabinets. Others are imbedded in the earth, of course, but they never have been found. Contrasted with this limited number is the estimate of astronomers and other scientists that between ten and a hundred million meteorites enter the atmosphere of the earth every day and through cremation by friction against the air are disposed of as effectively as dust that is absorbed by a vacuum cleaner.

In the recently published "Outline of Science," edited by J. Arthur Thompson, it is said that meteorites in so-called "empty space" swarm like fishes in the sea. Like the fishes, moreover, they may be solitary or gregarious. The solitary bit of cosmic rubbish is the meteorite. A "social" group of meteorites is the essential part of a comet. The nucleus, or bright central part of the head of a comet, consists of a swarm, sometimes thousands of miles wide, of these pieces of iron or stone. This swarm has come under the sun's gravitational influence, and is forced to travel round it. From some dark region of space it has moved slowly into our system. It is not then a comet for it has no tail. But as the crowded meteorites approach the sun the speed increases.

They give off fire vapor-like matter and the fierce flood of light from the sun sweeps this vapor out into an ever lengthening tail. Whatever way the comet is traveling the tail always points away from the sun. Prof. Chamberlain, one of the most widely quoted students of infinity, once wrote that "meteorites have rather the characteristics of the wreckage of some earlier organization than of the percentage of our planetary system." Which is a scientific manner of saying that he believes the ether to be choked with the remnants of exploded worlds rather than that the planets of this little corner of the universe that is called the solar system grew, as a tiny snowball started downhill grows, by accretion. Those craters on the moon revealed even by the telescopes that are rated at five cents a look by the street-corner astronomers who own them may have been made by meteorites splashing into the surface of our relatively near planetary neighbor, although there are other theories to account for these broken, bubble-like markings. But this much scientists can tell us: the reason the earth is not pitted with millions and millions of projectiles from the outermost ends of space is that cushion of air that envelopes it.

Our Atmosphere Saves Us The Trouble of Dodging

Some three hundred miles ahead of the earth as she spins along on her orbit, meteorites in the pathway enter the atmosphere. The effect is much like drawing the head of a match along a rough surface. When a meteorite of sufficient size is within eighty miles of the surface of the earth, it normally—on the side away from the sun—night time—becomes visible as a "shooting star." Millions and millions of them, of course, are so small they do not flash sufficient light to attract the attention of those other bits of cosmic dust commonly spoken of as mankind. When the light of a "shooting star" seems to go out, that is usually the point where the fused and fiery surface of the mass and its cold heart have put such a strain on its structure that there is an explosion of its parts. But for the working of that natural law, life on earth would be like experiencing a Brobdingnagian and unending artillery barrage.

Meteorites, according to Professor Hovey, are generally divided into three classes according to their mineral composition. First there are "siderites," or iron meteorites, com-

posed principally of an alloy of iron and nickel. Second, there are "siderolites," or ironstone meteorites. These are a nickel sponge or mesh, the interstices filled with stony substance. Third, there are "aerolites" or stone meteorites, but which nevertheless usually have grains of iron and nickel scattered in their mass.

These are the substances that have been found in meteorites which are also found in the earth: nickel-iron, olivine, chrysolite, pyroxenes, feldspar, diamond, graphite, hydrocarbons, cohenite, pyrrhotite, tridymite, chromite, magnetite, osbornite, lawrencite and glass.

But certain other substances have been found in these bodies that have never been encountered elsewhere in the earth. These have been named maskelynite, schreibersite, moissanite, troilite, daubreelite and oldhamite, each substance, obviously, taking the name of its discoverer. It is these new substances that give the constantly waged search for new meteoric bodies such a glamor of fascination. A scientist is always lured to make further investigations by the hope that sometime he will encounter a substance, perhaps a philosopher's stone, that may explain our very existence, and the lay mind, at least, likes to toy with the idea that there may turn up the fossilized remains of some form of life that has existed elsewhere than here on earth.

The heaviest weighing meteoric mass known to have landed on earth is Ahnighito, an iron meteorite weighing more than thirty-six and a half tons, which was brought from Cape York, Greenland, by Admiral Robert E. Perry. In the same "fall" were two other heavy bodies that were named by the natives who discovered them "the dog" and "the woman." For generations these metal masses furnished the Greenlanders with material for their knives and other hunting weapons. All three of these are to be seen in the foyer of the American Museum of Natural History.

A Meteor Heavy Enough To Shatter a Skyscraper

Ahnighito, or the "tent" to employ the English equivalent, had it reached earth this year instead of ten thousand or more years might have shattered the Woolworth Building or sunk the Majestic "spurious versenkt."

When it was suggested to Professor Hovey recently that meteorites offer a reasonable explanation of the failure of some ships to reach port he was at first amused and skeptical, but then he sobered and agreed:

"It might happen. It might happen, true enough."

Strangely enough meteorites have a favorite alighting place in North America, and it is more than likely that there are acres of the ocean that exert an attraction for these wanderers equal to this region of the southern Appalachians, where the states of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama adjoin. A circle with a radius of 300 miles drawn about Mt. Mitchell, North Carolina, as a center will include nearly half of the known meteorites of North America. Twenty-five of these, or nearly half of the known "falls" of the continent, are observed "falls," and it would seem possible at first that many of the meteorites in this area might have come from a single shower. This would reduce the number, but the writer has made a careful study of the history of each meteorite and its geographic relation to those of similar character without finding any support for such a view. Not only does the area contain a large number of observed "falls," but the "finds" embrace a variety of types larger than any known to be produced by a single shower. As regards population in the area conditions are only moderately favorable, since the area is not very thickly settled. Meteorites are superabundant in this area. This seems to leave little doubt that some force tends to bring about their concentration here. It is noteworthy that this region includes the highest summits of the Appalachians, and this suggests either the presence of an extra gravitational force or that a purely obstructive effect has been exerted by the high peaks. Studies of the gravitational effects of mountain masses indicate no force seemingly sufficient to affect the fall of a meteorite, though some such force may exist. Magnetic influences may also be suggested. Next to the massing of meteorites about the southern Appalachians (the Blackstone, Va., fall of May 11 may be included in this area by stretching the radius of a trifle), the most striking grouping seems to be within the borders of Kansas.

Meteorites nearly always take the name of the town nearest which they fall. Out in Ar-

izona, near Canyon Diablo, is Meteorite Mountain, and scientists expect that eventually there will be discovered there the largest meteorite that ever struck the earth. This so-called mountain is really a butte, 200 or 300 feet in height, rising from a plain. It is ten miles south of Canyon Diablo station on the Santa Fe Railroad. Climbing the rock-strewn sides of this interesting hill brings one to the edge of a bowl-shaped depression in the earth that is 600 feet deep and a mile across. Here, according to Indian tradition and the theory of scientists, a giant meteorite, as large in circumference as the rim of the bowl, struck the earth in ages past. The Moki Indians whose homes are near by, have kept alive for countless generations the story of the fall of a blazing star ages ago, appalling the savages who were dazzled by its fierce light and shaken by the trembling of the earth. If the theory of the scientists is correct, the great mass plunging itself into the earth forced up the edges of the crater just as embossings appear when a pebble is dropped into soft mud. Strata of rock were displaced and clouds of steaming dust and sand were sent into the air, only to fall back as a grave covering for the great body. A shaft more than 200 feet deep has been sunk into the center of the crater by a mining company that decided that profitable operations might be conducted if the main body of the meteorite could be reached. They pushed their work all the harder when it was discovered that iron fragments contained diamonds. There is still a vast amount of research work to be done at Canyon Diablo, and until it is finished none can say what cosmic secrets are hidden in that great dish.

New York State was the target for a meteorite just about the time the Civil War was brewing. The only portion of this heavenly visitor ever found is now in the possession of the state at Albany. It is a stone and weighs four ounces, though the parent body undoubtedly weighed a great many tons before it was consumed by fire or shattered by an explosion. This meteorite is known to scientists as "Bethlehem." The story of its encounter with the earth is preserved in one old account as follows:

"On the morning of August 11, 1859, at seven o'clock and twenty minutes or thereabouts, thermometer 73°, air still and the sun shining brightly, a meteoric body of great size and brilliance was observed throughout a large portion of western New England and Eastern New York, which, exploding violently, threw down to the earth at least one fragment of its mass in the vicinity of Albany, New York."

New York State Jarred By Meteor in 1859

"The main facts connected with this interesting phenomenon collected from numerous and widely separated observers are as follows:

"By observers, generally, north of Albany, the meteor is described as appearing in the southeast at an elevation of from 45° to 60°; thence it passed rapidly to the south and disappeared a little west of south at an elevation of from 10° to 15°. Its course throughout its visible range was marked by a heavy train or trail of smoke which continued visible for some time after the meteor itself had disappeared; and at two or three points in its course large volumes of smoke were observed to form as if the result of successive explosions."

"To observers, generally, south of Albany (20 miles or more distant) the meteor was first seen in the northeast and disappeared to the northwest; a fact which indicates the path of the body to have been nearly coincident with the parallel of Albany."

A few minutes after the disappearance of the meteor, the lapse of time being variously estimated by differently located observers at from 30 seconds to two minutes, two or three loud and successive explosions or reports were heard, accompanied by prolonged

echoes and a violent concussion. These sounds have been compared by some to sharp and heavy peals of thunder, to the report attending the explosion of a powder mill or steam boiler and also to the rumbling of heavy carriages on a bridge.

"The estimates formed of its size are exceedingly discrepant, some observers comparing it to the sun, or full moon, and others to a skyrocket or the luminous ball projected from a Roman candle. All agree, however, that its appearance, even in full sunshine, was exceedingly bright and dazzling, the light being at the same time of a reddish color. So bright, indeed, was it at Stafford, Vermont, a locality nearly 100 miles north of the probable point of explosion, that the distance was estimated at not exceeding one half mile from the point of observation."

A Meteor That Arrived In a Thunderclap

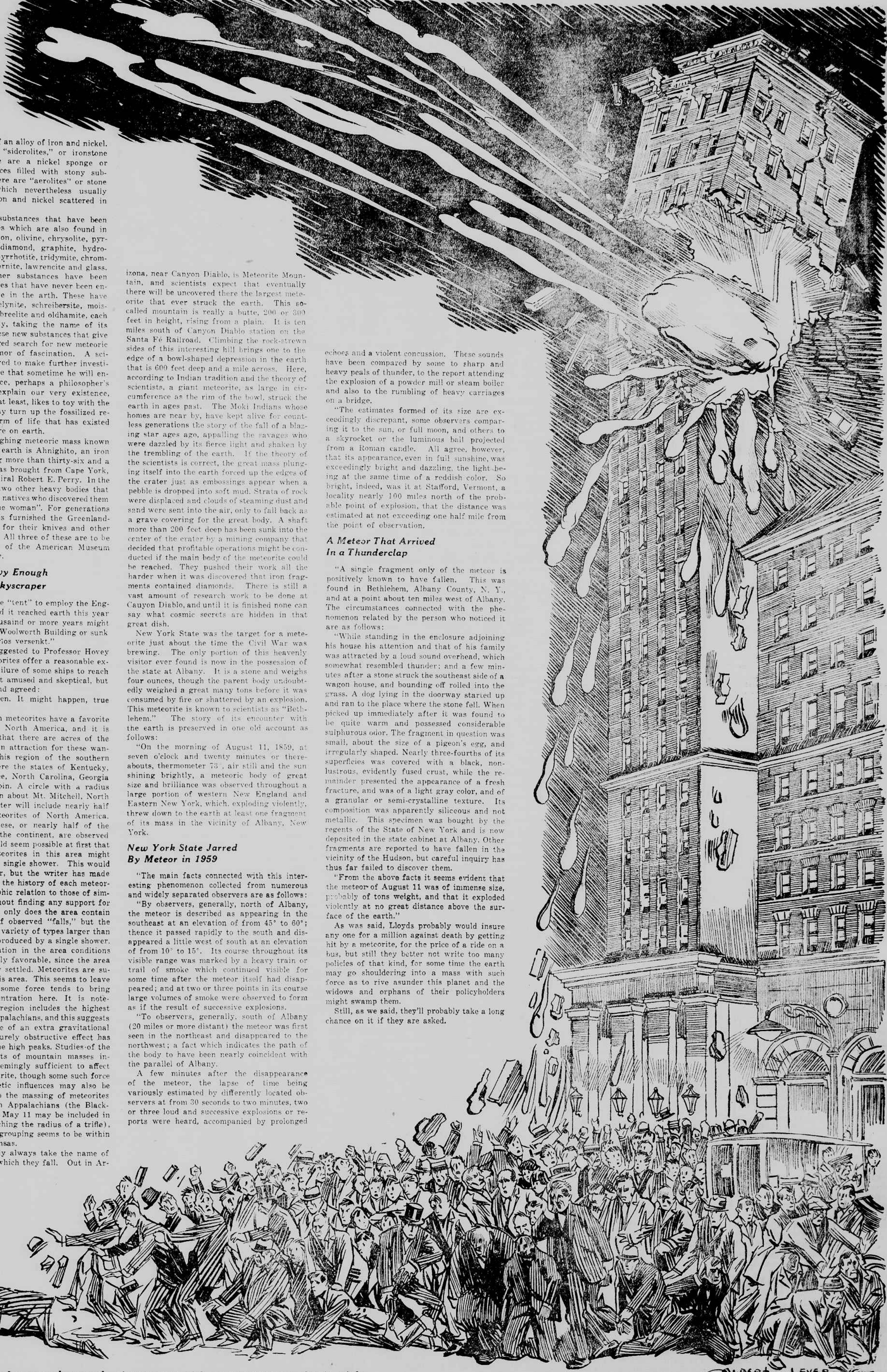
"A single fragment only of the meteor is positively known to have fallen. This was found in Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., and at a point about ten miles west of Albany. The circumstances connected with the phenomenon related by the person who noticed it are as follows:

"While standing in the enclosure adjoining his house his attention and that of his family was attracted by a loud sound overhead, which somewhat resembled thunder; and a few minutes after a stone struck the southeast side of a wagon house, and bounding off rolled into the grass. A dog lying in the doorway started up and ran to the place where the stone fell. When picked up immediately after it was found to be quite warm and possessed considerable sulphurous odor. The fragment in question was small, about the size of a pigeon's egg, and irregularly shaped. Nearly three-fourths of its superficies was covered with a black, non-lustrous, evidently fused crust, while the remainder presented the appearance of a fresh fracture, and was of a light gray color, and of a granular or semi-crystalline texture. Its composition was apparently siliceous and not metallic. This specimen was bought by the regents of the State of New York and is now deposited in the state cabinet at Albany. Other fragments are reported to have fallen in the vicinity of the Hudson, but careful inquiry has thus far failed to discover them."

"From the above facts it seems evident that the meteor of August 11 was of immense size, probably of tons weight, and that it exploded violently at no great distance above the surface of the earth."

As was said, Lloyds probably would insure any one for a million against death by getting hit by a meteorite, for the price of a ride on a bus, but still they better not write too many policies of that kind, for some time the earth may go shuddering into a mass with such force as to rive asunder this planet and the widows and orphans of their policyholders might swamp them.

Still, as we said, they'll probably take a long chance on it if they are asked.



It has never happened—giant meteors pick out desert wastes—but it might

\$1.90. \$1.90. \$1.90.

For the above price, we

Will sell you a Lady's Fine Shoe

Equal to those usually sold at 2.50. Plain or Patent tip. Opera or Square toe, D. E. & E. E.

We have cut prices on all our OXFORDS and Low Cut Shoes. Secure some of the Bargains before sizes are broken.

Blakeslee & Kaley.

For
Accurate
Abstracts of Title
And
Cheap
Farm Loans
Call on
J. H. Bailey,
Red Cloud, Neb.

LOCAL NEWS.

Thos. Wright of Iowa, is in the city.
F. & M. checks are O. K. at Martins.
L. Baum and family have moved to Chicago.

Young Will Parkes is home from Kearney.

Earl Pond has been on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Maggie Kasper is a new subscriber this week.

Rev. J. A. Chapin will take in the camp meeting this week.

C. H. Barber of Alameda, Kansas, was a pleasant caller this week.

Henry Richmond, editor of the Herald is on the sick list this week.

Mr. Knutson and Mr. Waller were treading Red Cloud soil this week.

The Methodist people have enjoyed camp meeting at Dewese this week.

C. J. Platte and wife and Miss Gertie Lindley have gone to the world's fair.

Oliver McCall made the Big Injun smile this week with a couple of cart wheels.

Anyone wanting a drove or bored well should see James Peterson, the pump and windmill man.

Mrs. Lustig, who has been visiting with Mrs. Morris Stern, returned to Hastings Saturday.

The Misses Flossie Ranney and Lois Pope are home from their visit in Blue Hill and Grand Island.

Every owner of town property should take pride in cutting down the weeds in front of their property.

Mr. Fraser, the school teacher, went to Central City, Neb., this week on business for a book firm.

Boyd & Overing have put a marble front in their building and otherwise improved its appearance.

Miss C. H. Johnson, stenographer and typewriter of Hastings, was doing business in Red Cloud this week.

Mr. W. M. Squires, father of Mrs. Frank Smith, was a pleasant caller at these headquarters this week.

For the next thirty days, in order to reduce my stock, I will make you special bargains in buggies.—JAMES PETERSON.

The 7th day Adventists have been and are holding some very interesting meetings at their tent just west of the post-office.

The new system of water supply is said to be progressing nicely and the friends of the project hope to be more than successful.

The Peoples Party county convention will take place in Red Cloud, Saturday Sept. 2, 1893. The township primaries are called for August 31st.

Miss Ella Remsburg is home from New Mexico, where she has been visiting. She will leave in a few days for Lincoln where she goes to teach school.

John Wilhelmson, (another offensive partisan) had his pension suspended this week. The old soldier ought to be happy over the present administration.

Chas. E. Green of Pawnee township, Smith county, Kansas, had 420 acres of grain hauled clear out of sight recently. It was a most unfortunate affair for him.

W. J. Vance of Inavale, has been appointed postmaster at Inavale, in place of G. W. Knight, who has held it ever since an office has been in existence there.

Those who were gazing skyward Sunday night saw an aerolite of huge dimensions, and one of the most brilliant displays of northern lights ever seen hereabouts.

Mrs. Caroline Cather has had made a very handsome monument at the Red Cloud Marble and Granite Works, to be placed over her husband's last resting place in Catherton township.

John Reed and John Doyle took the first political blood on Saturday afternoon. One was a democrat and the other a republican. Doyle called Ex-president Harrison a bad name and Reed slapped him. It was a very interesting matter and created much excitement.

CITY NEWS.

Martin & Son pays 30c for corn for 10 days.

Frank Quigly and wife are home from Chicago.

Jas. McNeny came home Sunday morning.

Geo. Hutchison is visiting in Kansas this week.

Rev. Geo. Tomkins went to Lincoln Thursday.

S. T. Burt came home from Superior Wednesday.

C. Krebs, of Brook, Ore., was in the city Saturday.

G. J. Warren was in Lincoln the fore part of the week.

G. W. Holley of Auburn, Neb., was in the city this week.

E. H. Marshall was down from Bloomington Wednesday.

F. & M. checks just as good as gold at R. M. Martin & Son's.

Dr. Damerell and wife returned from Chicago this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Miner left for Chicago Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Jos. Danderan and children are visiting in Superior this week.

Rev. Ely and wife and Mrs. R. M. Martin were in Guide Rock Thursday.

Ed Smith, of Salt Lake City, was visiting his parents in the city this week.

The children of the 1st ward held a picnic in Jackson's grove last Wednesday.

Frank Martin's little child was quite sick this week. Dr. Beck was in attendance.

Wm. Clapp and wife, of Franklin, were visiting relatives in the city this week.

A good 54 inch American Champion bicycle for sale cheap. Inquire at this office.

Hugh Miner and Frank Cowden took a run up to Cowles Sunday on their wheels.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sowter returned last evening from their wedding trip through the east.

Miss Emma Kendel of Atchison, sister-in-law of J. Nustein, is visiting in the city this week.

Harry Stroup was giving an exhibition the other day by stopping planks and balancing them on his nose.

J. O. Lindley departed Thursday for a visit in Indiana, and will stop at the world's fair on his way back.

The Daughters of Veterans will give an ice cream, cake and lemonade social Saturday evening at the K. P. hall.

Frank P. Hadley is now prepared to do all kinds of artistic work in painting and paper hanging. Carriage paint is a specialty.

Mr. Glass, clerk in C. L. Cotting's drugstore, returned Wednesday from his visit in Kentucky. He reports crops dry through the east.

Charley Dollarhide of Sterling, Neb., step-brother of R. P. Hutchison, made a short stop in the city this week while on his way from Alma.

The city council should at once take measures to clean the city up of some of its hot beds of disease, or the first thing we know there will be an epidemic break out.

Geo. Haskall, of the Kirsch Braum Produce Co., Jas. Chandler of Lincoln, and T. J. Stanhope of the M. D. T. Co., particular friends of M. W. Dickerson, were in the city this week on business.

Acting-Mayor Myers and Street Sprinkler Eams have declared war. One says that he will not sprinkle unless furnished with a hose and the other says go without hose, and there the matter stands.

The city is now lighted with electric lights and it seems like old times to see the city lighted up again and makes one feel as if there was some satisfaction in living. The city should see to it that the lights are put on permanently, at least as many as can be afforded.

Two or three citizens of the south end complained to the council of a delightful odor from hog pens. Hog pens are a great nuisance in a city and the council will be falling short of its duty if it does not prohibit them in the city before some dreaded disease breaks out.

The Chief has a fine line of contributors aside from its excellent corps of country correspondents. Beside these features we present the latest market reports by telegraph, the forecasts of the weather, which we have the copyright for in this section, and on and after September 1st, The Chief will all be printed at home.

John Barber came in this week and helped THE CHIEF out for another year.

Mr. Barber is an old resident of Webster county, having come here just 21 years ago, the same year that this paper was started. He subscribed then and has been a reader of it for the entire time of its publication.

BRIEF MENTION.

Seed buckwheat at McNitt's.
All kinds of hardware at Wright's.
J. H. Davis was in Cowles this week.
G. Shoop has purchased a corn popper.

P. Gouldie is a new subscriber to THE CHIEF.

Go and see Sherwood & Albright for groceries.

Mr. Amack's children are quite sick this week.

New hay can be had by leaving orders with McNitt.

The fad these days is to have your mustache cut off.

Wright keeps the best gasoline stove in the market.

W. J. Perry is engaged in plastering the court house.

I. O. Walker of Riverton was in Red Cloud this week.

Owen's Uncle Tom's Cabin exhibited in this city this week.

Rev. Platt of Cowles, was in Red Cloud this week enroute to Franklin.

Miss Ada Howard and cousin leave for Council Bluffs, Iowa, tomorrow.

When you want a good cooking or heating stove see W. W. Wright.

Patrick Gouldie will farm the Geo. Holland farm the coming season.

Go to Sherwood and Albright for your groceries. They keep the best in town.

Dr. Cullimore, oculist of Omaha, will be in Red Cloud, Tuesday, August 29th.

Ulysses Saunders and wife of Guide Rock are visiting in Red Cloud this week.

F. E. Teel of Frontier county, was in Red Cloud this week visiting with O. C. Teel.

The school board have employed Prof. B. S. Moulton as principal in the high school.

Attorney Fawcett of Omaha, was in the city this week attending to legal business.

Mr. J. A. Baum's baby is improving and hopes are entertained for its immediate recovery.

First class goods and reasonable prices can always be found at W. W. Wright's hardware store.

Walter Miner, lumber dealer of Nelson was visiting at the residence of J. H. Davis this week.

There will be a union song service at the M. E. church on next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m.

H. Coleman came in this week and helped the Great Family Weekly out with a big dollar.

The Christian church social will be held to-night in the court house park instead of last evening as announced.

Chancy Warner and Eddie Dickson, and the Misses Lulu Warner and Ray Letson left this week for the world's fair.

Mr. Prall of Cass county, Iowa, an old friend of Rev. Mr. Bean and Sam Temple of this place was in Red Cloud this week and called on THE CHIEF.

Dr. Cullimore, eye and ear surgeon of Omaha, will meet patients in his specialties, in Red Cloud at Dr. McKeeby's office Tuesday, August 29th.

Those accommodating storekeepers, Sherwood & Albright the grocers, study to please their customers. Call and see them when in want of groceries.

If salt costs one cent a pound and ham 15 cents, what would a hog be worth that had been fed on Haller's Condition Powders? For sale by Deyo & Grice.

We omitted to mention in our last issue the arrival of Mrs. Webb of Omaha in this city, who is visiting with her daughter at the residence of Mr. M. R. Bentley.

Blindness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and over work and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

Dr. Grant Cullimore, consultant oculist to Mo. Pacific Ry. at Omaha, has arranged to meet eye and ear patients in Red Cloud, with Dr. McKeeby, August 29th.

A city is not the place to farm. Let the hog pens out. THE CHIEF can not just see why the city government should allow such things to exist when they are extremely dangerous to health.

Coroner Bayless went to Guide Rock this week to hold an inquest over the body of James M. Armstrong who was accidentally drowned at that place this week. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

Last Friday night while Miss Maude Mock of Elroy, Wis., and now visiting at L. A. Haskins, was out horseback riding the horse becoming frightened threw her off. She struck against a tree when she fell receiving some very serious injuries.

Transfers.

(Furnished by J. H. Bailey)

James M. Hewett and wife to 1st Nat'l Bk of Overland city, 25-29, 3000 00

O C Bell Receiver to John W. Dennison 1 00

Geo O Vester to Hattie Alyea wd part sec 24-11 350 00

Geo E Conner to Harry W Haskins 1800 00

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Sunday Postoffice Hours.

Owing to change in time of arrival of mails, taking effect next Sunday, the postoffice will be opened on Sunday, until further notice, from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening. The public will please take notice.—Geo. J. WARREN, P. M.

We hope our subscribers will be more punctual about paying up their subscriptions, and especially those in the different states. The money market is close and we need every dollar due us. We have a great deal standing out, and as it costs to get out a good paper, we have to make the request for all of our subscribers to come forward with what is due us. Do not send personal checks or drafts but send postal notes, postal orders, or express orders, as banks will not cash checks or drafts without extra cost to the publisher. Please be prompt.

On Thursday evening Mr. Wm. Duck-er who has lived in Red Cloud for nearly ten years, died very suddenly at his residence in this city of heart disease. The deceased has been suffering for the last few days with what he supposed was neuralgia, but which terminated otherwise. Mr. Duck-er during his residence in Red Cloud, been identified with several business enterprises. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death. He was an Englishman by birth and had lived in America for more than forty years. He was possessed of a fine education and could speak several languages. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 12th, at 3 p. m. at late residence.

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METEORS: THEIR ORIGIN, COMPOSITION, VELOCITY

THE meteor that fell within sight of St. Paul just before 1 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, July 20, was not a single body according to Severin J. Corrigan, the local astronomer. There were three meteors instead of one, says Mr. Corrigan.

Special importance attaches to their fall because, as Mr. Corrigan feels assured, it will be possible to connect them with the passage of the earth through a stream of meteors, the great majority of which were, of course, invisible.

That comets are small bodies of stone or metal, or collections of such bodies, which, "once upon a time," entered the solar system from surrounding space, became attracted by the sun and began moving in great orbits to and around the sun and off again; that parts of the comet, for some reason, broke away from the main body and become meteors; that these meteors are prodigiously numerous; that, on the other hand, the most of them are extremely small, and that they vary in size from a mere grain to a mass weighing several thousand pounds; that the innumerable shooting stars visible every night are but smaller relatives of the meteor that shone like a sun upon St. Paul the other night; that the meteors as parts of comets follow approximately the same path through space as do the comets from which they were one time detached—all such facts are sufficiently well established to satisfy astronomers.

May Be Fragment of a Comet

But Mr. Corrigan, pointing out that parts of the recent meteor are said to have been found at several places, insists that if such parts can be recovered, and if, as he hopes, the identity of the meteor can be mathematically connected with a meteoric shower following the orbit of a recognized comet, then the scientific world may have the satisfaction of holding in its hand, so to speak, a guaranteed fragment of a comet.

The theory is new, says Mr. Corrigan, but it has never been illustrated so vividly before. In his demonstration the St. Paul astronomer will prove once more the scientific value of a striking theory advanced by him some years ago in a work upon the nature of gases.

It is less remarkable, however, that the Minnesota meteor consisted of three parts; this is a frequent happening.

Mr. Corrigan feels assured that three meteors came down because no other explanation would account for the differences in the apparent position of the aerolite as viewed by different observers.

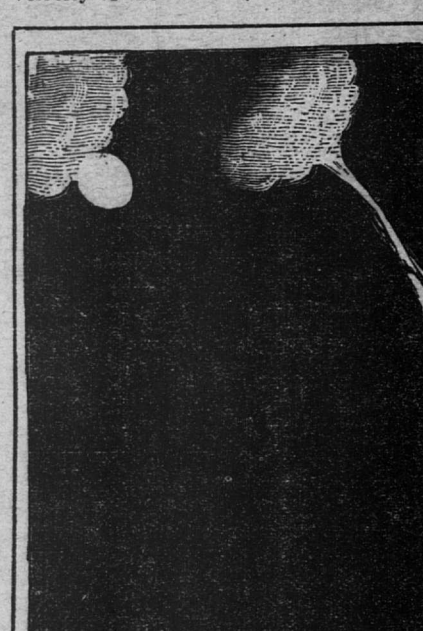
"At St. Paul and Minneapolis," says the astronomer, "the meteor appeared in the northern sky; at Randolph, thirty miles south of here, the light passed in the south; and at Kenyon, fifty miles south, the flame was seen in the north. This means that one piece fell between Kenyon and Randolph, which could not have been the piece seen north of the Twin Cities. The Kenyon meteor, as I

assume, came down in the northeast corner of Goodhue county, not far south of Randolph. But it wasn't true that the meteor was found on a farm north of Kenyon. The report was investigated by Prof. Winchell three days after the reported fall and the farmer named knew nothing about it.

Piece Fell in Wisconsin

"Observations made at Hudson and Stillwater suggest that the piece of meteor seen in St. Paul fell beyond in Western Wisconsin not far beyond the St. Croix river.

"Then, if the statement is correct that was telegraphed from Swanville, a third piece fell near that village, which is 100 miles northwest of St. Paul. I have made some estimates of the velocity of the meteors, and I find that



Appearance of Meteors When Doing Their Star Stunts

they were moving through the air, during a good part of their course, at the rate of thirty-two miles, or 170,000 feet a second.

"It's this extreme velocity that explains many facts about meteors. In the first place, although a meteor looks, as Sergeant Twohy, of the St. Paul police force says, 'like a big Indian club,' that is, pear-shaped, the meteor itself is invisible. But moving so rapidly it compresses the air in front of it and raises the temperature of the compressed air to at least 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit, or about the temperature between the poles of an electric arc light. At this temperature the air becomes electrified and gives out intense light, and part of the compressed air sweeps back to make the narrow part of the Indian club. The greenish appearance of the local meteor's light, much like electric light, was the radiance of the electrified atmosphere, not that of the burning meteor. The meteor stone itself was a poor conductor of heat, and was not warmed except on its surface. The

inner part of the stone usually remains cold. In fact, some meteors that have fallen were found immediately after-fall to be as cold as ice. They had passed through the frigidities of space more than 450 degrees below zero, and their external warming-up couldn't offset the chill they had acquired.

Meteors Sometimes Explode

"Then the noise of the explosion. I believe I heard that myself a minute or more after the meteor came down. And sometimes, indeed, there may be an actual explosion; the stone driven with such force against the compressed air may break into fragments or even into dust. Our three meteors, for instance, may have entered the atmosphere as one and exploded far above the earth.

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is about two and one-half ounces.

"A meteor may break from actual contact with the earth on striking a hard spot. If the soil is soft they may penetrate it to the depth of five or six feet. Of course, they are no longer moving thirty miles a second then, or they would go much deeper. They usually fall much like spent cannon balls.

How Meteorites Look

"If any of our farmers find what they think is a part of the recent meteor they can make a better guess when they remember that a meteor, or a 'meteorite,' to be exact, that is, a fallen meteor, is almost always covered with a very thin, black crust. The crust may have a bright lustrous surface or it may be a dull black. Streaks that look like melted matter often appear on the surface. The meteorite frequently shows little conical cavities as big as the ends of one's fingers or smaller. It is supposed these holes are caused by the varying hardness of the parts of the mass pressed against the atmosphere.

"A meteorite may appear to be composed of stone or of iron or of both stone and iron. When a stony meteorite is broken the inside of it looks gray.

"We might expect that these visitors from beyond our own world would contain new elements, but all the meteorites analyzed have been composed of elements already familiar. In fact, the most important elements in meteorites are oxygen, silicon, iron, nickel, magnesium, tin, copper, arsenic, phosphorus, nitrogen, sulphur, carbon and hydrogen.

"A few of the meteorite minerals composed of several elements are actual novelties. They are never found on the earth. I understand, in exactly the same combination. Some of these minerals are metallic nickel-iron, sulphide of calcium and chloride of iron.

"The blinding light of the recent meteor—meteors have more than once been described as brighter than the sun at midday—made many people think, as soon as they saw it, that it was a few thousand miles up in the air, and that it was coming down in the next block. One man told me here that the meteor appeared about to drop on the Plymouth Clothing house at Seventh and Robert streets. But, though it might have come that close, it must have fallen about thirty miles from St. Paul, and it was seen in the air somewhere between forty and eighty miles above the earth.

"The wonder is that we see so few

large meteors, for the small ones are so abundant that they can't be counted. Every shooting star is a meteor, but a mere grain of meteoric matter that you could hold on the end of your finger would be able to create a very considerable flash of light and make a first-class 'star.'

"One estimate of the number of meteors is that a single observer can see fourteen of them, on an average, during the hour between midnight and 1 o'clock, if the night is clear and moonless. Calculating on this basis the number visible the world over, we have about 20,000,000 daily. But numerous shooting stars, invisible to the naked eye, can be seen through a telescope; and if you would add such small meteors to the others, the 20,000,000 would become 400,000,000 every twenty-four hours. The space between the planets must be filled with meteors, but, unless

it struck our atmosphere, we couldn't see the biggest of them.

"The Leonids

"Now, when the earth happens to pass through some thick meteoric stream, the debris of a former comet, we often behold a wonderful fall of shooting stars. For example, there is the great stream that we encounter about every thirty-three years—the Leonids that people were talking about a few years ago. The name was given to them because they appear to come from the constellation Leo.

"The Leonids were first seen, or first recorded, Oct. 13, 902 A. D. The time of their arrival has moved forward, gradually, a few weeks. Since the seventeenth century they have always appeared in November. They are so numerous that the first few of them seem to last for six or eight years before the earth has passed the last ones.

Mr. Corrigan then supplemented his interesting explanation with a reference to certain standard authorities upon the history of meteors. According to these records one of the historic single meteors, such as claimed St. Paul the other night, appeared over England in 1719. It suddenly illuminated the

streets of London, caused the stars to disappear, and made the moon, which had been shining brightly, to become almost invisible. The eye could scarcely endure the brightness of the meteor. It moved like a falling star at a height estimated at sixty to seventy miles and with a velocity of 300 to 350 miles a minute.

About 9 o'clock on the night of Aug. 18, 1783, a great meteor was seen over the larger part of Europe, from Ireland to Rome. It crossed the zenith at Edinburgh, where it appeared single and well defined of a greenish shade, with a tail. But at Greenwich, Eng., it had the appearance of two bright balls, with other luminous bodies following it. It was seen to burst over Italy with a noise that was ten minutes in reaching the ears of listeners, so high was the meteor above the earth.

A Remarkable Meteor

Of the various meteors that have



How a Meteorite Looks After It Has Cooled Off

astonished America one of the most remarkable made its appearance toward the end of the centennial year. On the evening of Dec. 2, 1876, persons in or near the state of Kansas saw, about 8 o'clock in the evening, a bright fire ball rising from near where the moon then was in the western sky. It increased in brilliancy as it proceeded, becoming so bright as to compel the attention of everyone who was out of doors. To persons in the northern part of the state the meteor crossed the southern sky going east, to those in the southern part it crossed the northern heavens. To all it went down near to the horizon a little to the north of east, the whole night as they saw it, occupying not more than a minute.

The same meteor was seen to pass in nearly the same way across the heavens from west-southwest to east-northeast, by inhabitants of the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. But besides this there were heard, near the meteor's path, four or five minutes after its passage, loud explosions like distant cannoning or thunder, or like the rattling of heavy wagons over stony roads. So loud were these reverberations that people and animals were

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frightened. East of the Mississippi the explosion was heard everywhere within sixty miles of the meteor's path, and in Bloomington, Ind., sounds were heard, supposedly from the meteor, even at a distance of 150 miles.

Broke Into Fragments

Over Central Illinois it was seen to break into fragments like a rocket, and over Indiana and Ohio it formed a flock or cluster of meteors computed to be forty miles long and five miles broad. As it happened, the sky above New York was clouded that night. But persons in Ohio and Pennsylvania saw the meteor passing eastward over New York. From many places in that state came accounts of the rattling of houses, of thundering noises and other like phenomena, which, at the time, the comet being invisible, were attributed to an earthquake.

At one place in Northern Indiana a farmer heard a heavy bud, as of an object striking the ground near his house. The next morning he found on the snow a stone of very peculiar appearance, weighing three-quarters of a pound, which dropped, without doubt, from the meteor.

By putting together the various accounts of observers the meteor is shown to have become first visible when it was near the northwest corner of Indian territory, at an elevation between sixty and a hundred miles above the earth's surface. It moved nearly parallel to the earth's surface and nearly in a straight line to a point over Central New York. During the latter part of its course it moved nearly parallel to the earth's surface and nearly in a straight line to a point over Central New York. During the latter part of its course it moved nearly parallel to the earth's surface and nearly in a straight line to a point over Central New York.

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MYSTERY OF MARS

WILL IT BE SOLVED THIS SUMMER?

IN COMING WEEKS THE PLANET WILL BE NEARER EARTH THAN IN MANY YEARS
(COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.)

The much-mooted Mars is a seductive flame in which many astronomer moths have scooped their wings during the past decade.

During the weeks now to come we will hear more and read more concerning this interesting planet than ever before, which is saying much; and this unprecedented interest will be due to the fact that during the present summer Mars will come nearer to earth than it has ventured since man commenced to discuss its "canals," "oases," and "canals." It will approach within about 36,000,000 miles of the earth's orbit, or nearly 2,000,000 nearer than it was two years ago, when its then close proximity caused considerable popular excitement.

That the Martians will introduce themselves to us earthlings during this near approach, or that their tremendous engineering enterprises will at least be positively revealed to our telescopes and astronomic cameras is alleged to be hoped by some astronomers of once high repute. These believers in Martians with engineering genius will be up for trial during the next few months.

Can they make good? Can they prove their case? At every other trial they have had hitherto the verdict of their peers has been against them. But for their gathering the necessary evidence conditions will be more favorable this year than ever before since the discussion of the subject commenced. And if they fail again this year they will not have another in any wise equal opportunity for fifteen years to come.

"Canals" a Translator's Error.

All of this palaver about the Martians and their canals was unwittingly started a generation ago by Schiaparelli, director of the Milan observatory in Italy. In 1877, when Mars made one of its near approaches to the earth, this astronomer discovered certain thitherto unseen bands connecting dark portions of Mars, which some astronomers had come to call "oases." Had chance created Schiaparelli anything else than an Italian we probably would have never thought of the "canals" of Mars. In naming these bands this astronomer happened to use the word "canali," which in Italian means "channels." As it was, the news was flashed through the English-speaking world that "canals" had been discovered on Mars.

What had greased the wheels upon which this theory was so easily launched was a stroke of guess work, made by no less an authority than Sir John Herschel. He had commenced to lead his fellows astray by calling the darker parts of Mars's surface "water," and brighter parts "land." Later research, however, convinced the more conservative astronomers that there was little or no water on Mars and that what might be there was frozen tight. Perplexity over the probable future of the "canals" was added by the further discovery that they crossed the so-called oceans as well as the "land."

Enter Prof. Lowell.

Theories were all criss-cross until some fifteen years ago, when our as-

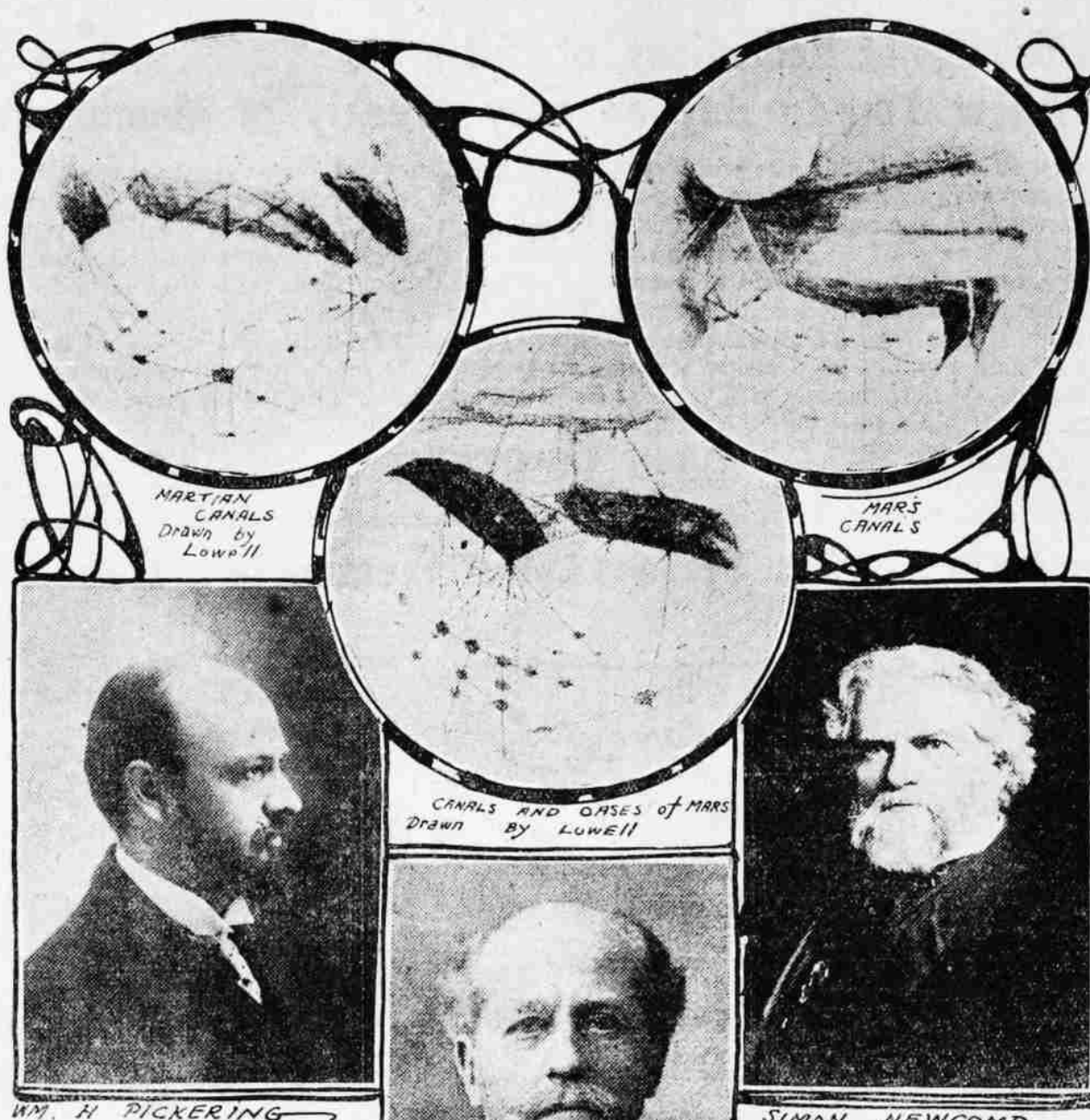
Counts 400 Canals to Date.

By now a network of some 400 Martian canals, meeting and crossing at various angles, has been drawn and catalogued by Prof. Lowell, and they average 1500 miles in length, which means a total length of 600,000 miles of such works. And since nothing narrower than fifteen miles can be seen on Mars by our most powerful telescopes, the enormity of these works can hardly be imagined. He believes that each "canal" represents not a single waterway, but a stretch of dark-colored vegetation, a line of irrigation canals, and that the whole network is a vast system constructed for the purpose of "husbanding" a scanty water supply. Almost all are perfectly straight, as if drawn by a ruler, and some single stretches he estimates to be as long as from New York to San Francisco. Sometimes they are seen double, in twin lines, like the parallel rails of a railway track. One typical double canal is 2250 miles long and its two lines are 130 miles apart. About 180 dark spots which Prof. Lowell sees at the points where these "canals" cross he calls "oases."

Took 7000 Photos in '07.

To clinch all of this with photographic evidence, Prof. Lowell during Mars' near approach in 1907 sent Prof. David Todd, of Amherst college down into the Andes mountains where the atmosphere offered greater penetration even than at the Lowell observatory. Prof. Todd took with him an eighteen-inch telescope, to which he attached a special "planetary camera," and with this apparatus he made some 7000 negatives of Mars. Prof. Todd is the man who is alleged to be going up in a balloon to make tests for possible signals from the Martians.

Mars' image on these negatives is some three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter—about the size of the head of a carpet tack. Yet Prof. Todd and Prof. Lowell claim to see "canals" in them, especially when they are enlarged some three to four diameters. In such prints from these negatives as have been thus far published no astronomers outside the Lowell-Todd camps have been able to see anything suggesting



a canal. But Prof. Lowell says one's "brain must be open to them, not his eye alone."

Is he like Riley's youngster, "seeing" things at night?

Conservative astronomers make small bones of intimating that he is. Although the disk of Mars is, at best, only 1/620, that of the moon and the breadth of these canals is said to be but 1/200 that of the disk of Mars. Prof. Lowell says he sees these streaks as a network of fine pencil marks; so fine, however, that they are visible only

on special occasions of atmospheric clearness and steadiness.

But they are only an indescribable perplexity to Prof. E. E. Barnard, director of the Yerkes observatory, upon Williams bay, Wisconsin. And Prof. A. E. Douglass of the University of Arizona, who was Prof. Lowell's chief assistant for seven years—until 1901—has lately come out with the suggestion that some of the Martian canals seem to radiate from the so-called oases on Mars may be due to an illusion of vision similar to that which makes rays appear to extend from a star; also that the double canals are due to the well-

known halo illusion. "There are fundamental defects in the human eye producing faint canal illusions," adds this former chief assistant of Prof. Lowell. Prof. Simon Newcomb, one of the greatest of living astronomers, admits that some dark streaks exist on Mars, but adds that "the enormously complex variety of light and shade which the best observers see to exist on Mars, and which is at the very limit of visibility by the best of eyes, may be interpreted by the brain in an unending number of ways, and the mind of each observer will after long practice choose that mode of interpretation which best suits preconceived ideas."

Are They Volcanic Cracks?

But these workings, which he sees or thinks he sees, are proof to Professor Lowell that "life able to fashion them is present there at this very moment." He says that such "straight lines are not natural products." But how about straight cracks in a volcanic crust? Could they be those?

Professor W. H. Pickering, another of Professor Lowell's former assistants, but who is now assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard, suggests this explanation. According to this theory Lowell's "canals" are really craters from which the straight cracks have originated and from which they radiate somewhat as streaks radiate from the craters of the moon. In these cracks may grow vegetation, fed by carbon-dioxide and water issuing from within.

Newcomb on Martian Fauna.

Life of only the "very lowest order" exists on Mars, if life exists at all, according to Professor Simon Newcomb, whose opinion will probably carry greater weight than that of any living American astronomer. In the first place, he argues, the atmosphere of Mars has only one-fourth the density of that of the earth, and is thinner than that on the top of the Himalayas. Furthermore, the temperature of Mars must be everywhere below the freezing point, except possibly in the torrid zone under a high sun. But even here, in the equatorial regions, the night temperature is colder than any ever experienced on our globe.

If any water exists on the planet it not only must be frozen, but the temperature of the ice must be far below the freezing point, and water in this condition is not very convenient for irrigation enterprises, as we know them, at least. Life will develop more rapidly in a warmer than a colder world than ours, he further believes, and Venus, therefore, would be better adapted than even the earth for the development of higher forms of life. Finally, as to Mars, it is unfavorable of any form of life except that of the very lowest order.

So that of Mars is another case over which the doctors widely disagree. Mayhap during the coming weeks the brother planet will approach near enough to whisper some answer to the great riddle which it has pronounced. 'Tis more likely, however, that it will venture only within sufficient distance

to spring a fresh mystery that will puzzle astronomers for another generation.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

MEN PAST FIFTY IN DANGER.

Men past middle life have found comfort and relief in Foley's Kidney Remedy, especially for enlarged prostate gland, which is very common among elderly men. L. E. Morris, Dexter, Ky., writes: "Up to a year ago my father suffered from kidney and bladder trouble and several physicians pronounced it enlargement of the prostate gland and advised an operation. On account of his age we were afraid he could not stand it and I recommended Foley's Kidney Remedy, and the first bottle relieved him, and after taking the second bottle he was no longer troubled with this complaint. F. J. Hill Drug Co., 80 W. Second South."

Tribune Want Ads.
Bell Main 5200. Independent 360

Riding an Elephant.

"I am supported by the hope that Col. Roosevelt, in absorbing the available sensations during his African trip, will have an opportunity to ride on an elephant," said the trope and Arctic-tanned globe trotter, in the safe of the Hotel Astor a few evenings ago. "It would pain me deeply to think that he had returned before undertaking that delightful experience."

Let him pause before it is too late in his raging pursuit of the terrors of the jungle and betake himself to the more soothing pleasures of elephantine navigation. I do not mean that he should leap upon the back of some untamed monarch of the wild and so careering rough ride through the jungle, breaking the unruly steed to his iron will. But, even if it should appear at first too peaceful and lacking in the necessary elements of danger and excitement, let him mount the ordinary beast of burden and travel to his next holocaust upon its shoulders.

A day's journey by elephant is a liberal education if the experimenter survives it. He discovers laws of motion hitherto unrevealed to him. He finds that it is possible to be yanked in twenty-seven different directions at once, whereas he formerly adhered to the belief that a rush hour crowd at the Brooklyn bridge had placed the maximum number as nineteen. He learns that the accepted facts relating to anatomy are false; that his head can be here, his eyes there, his lungs a mile or so behind and his spleen upmost. Before he reaches the end, always supposing that he is still alive at all, he has discovered that his digestive apparatus in general has been the figment of a dream. If he goes on far enough he knows what it is to be a suffering, tormented soul, entirely divorced from base flesh. By all means let Col. Roosevelt ride an elephant. He would enjoy it."

BERMUDA ONIONS ARE PROFITABLE CROP

LAREDO, Texas, June 5.—Mrs. Edwards C. Dodd of Laredo is entitled to great distinction as a farmer. She has made a profit this season of a little more than \$60,000 out of 135 acres of land. Bermuda onions were her sole crop. She is the largest woman Bermuda onion farmer in the world. She is known among her friends here as the "Onion Queen." Mrs. Dodd does not mind the jokes of her friends so long as she is successful in growing Bermuda onions. Her crop this year was not extraordinary. Most of the other onion growers in the Laredo section did as well, but none of them had in as much acreage individually as she had. This fact brought her profits up to a figure that is astonishing to the ordinary farmer who is content with a profit of \$15 to \$20 per acre upon a land. The average net yield which

Mrs. Dodd obtained upon her 135 acres was about \$400 per acre. The gross net revenue from the farm was about \$525 per acre. Growing onions is expensive and it cost an average of about \$225 per acre to plant, cultivate, harvest and market the crop.

Mrs. Dodd is not a "book farmer." She directs the multitudinous affairs of her place in person. She has capable men who look after the details and every part of the business receives her closest supervision. Her farm embraces 600 acres, but of this she has as yet only 300 acres under irrigation. She has increased the acreage under cultivation gradually each year as her revenues would permit. It is learned that much more than 200 acres of the tract shall be placed under irrigation by the time of next season's onion planting. Mrs. Dodd found herself thrown upon

her own resources a few years ago by the death of her husband, Captain T. W. Dodd. The land which she has converted into a productive onion farm and a comfortable home in the town were all the property that was left her. She decided that the land must be made to bring in a revenue in order to pay for itself and support her. No tract of land in the Laredo section was more advantageously situated. It has a frontage on the Rio Grande, the international boundary stream, and runs back to the limits of the town.

When Mrs. Dodd took personal charge of the property the success of growing Bermuda onions had been proved. A small part of the land was already under irrigation, the water supply being obtained from the river by means of a steam pump. After a careful study of the situation Mrs. Dodd decided to clear and make available additional land for cultivation and to try her hand at raising onions on a large scale. She enlarged the irrigable tract to seventy acres, all of which she planted in Bermuda onions. That was three years ago. Conditions were favorable and despite the many difficulties that had to be overcome she marketed the onion crop upon the seventy acres at a net profit of \$32,000. The season's work had taught her many things in connection with farming, particularly with reference to that particular crop. She found that the steam pumping plant was inadequate to the needs of the farm, and furthermore that it was situated so low upon the bank of the river as to run the risk of being washed away by an overflow. For such a calamity to happen in the midst of a crop-growing season means the loss of most of the onions. Some of the onion growers in the valley of the Rio Grande were at that time receiving the power for operating their pumps from an electric transmission line which had been built down the river from the central electric power plant in Laredo. After mature consideration of the matter, Mrs. Dodd decided to replace the old steam pumping plant with an electric station. She went over her farm carefully and determined that the water from the pump could be made to irrigate the upper benches. This was something that other farmers along the river had pronounced as impracticable. It being declared that the water could not be successfully lifted to such a height as would be necessary to put it over the upper lands.

Mrs. Dodd went ahead with her arrangements. She erected an electric pumping station upon the bank of the river. The pump which has a capacity of 3500 gallons of water a minute is located in a concrete well which rises above the ground 37 feet. This well is 13 feet in diameter. The electric motor which operates the pump is 135 horsepower. Upon the top of the well is a small house in which is located the switches. The pumping station is well above the highest water mark of the river. The lift of the water is 106 feet, which is of itself something of a novelty in irrigation works. The water is pumped into a 14-inch wooden pipe which carries it a distance of 5500 feet and empties it into a reservoir. From this reservoir three open ditches and one sheet-iron flume lead over the farm in different directions. The flume is 2750 feet long.

Besides the 135 acres of onions, Mrs. Dodd this season had about 65 acres in grain, feed and a variety of products. Besides turning water for the 200 acres of her own, her electric pumping plant and system of irrigation provided water for 50 additional acres which are owned by other parties, a good revenue being received for this extra service. It is stated by Mrs. Dodd that fully 400 acres of her farm can be irrigated from the pumping plant which she has installed, an extension of the ditches being all that is necessary in order to do this.



MRS. EDWARDS C. DODD, the Onion Queen.

Mrs. Dodd has set a good example for progressiveness and enterprise to many of the men who are engaged in growing Bermuda onions. She has adopted new ideas which have proved highly successful in the conduct of the industry. In 1908 she lost the biggest part of her onion crop on account of heavy rains that came just at the time when the product was ready for harvesting. The yield was large, but she had not provided the farm with storage sheds and the onions had to remain in the field while the rains were in progress. This softened the onions and they were unfit for the market. Notwithstanding her large acreage she came through the trying experience with a loss of only \$1000 on her entire crop. Some of her neighbors who had small acreages of onions lost many thousands of dollars. In order to prevent a repetition of the experience of last year, Mrs. Dodd erected large sheds in which the onions may be stored while they dry, should rains come during the harvesting period. She also stored the crop if market conditions are not satisfactory.

Mrs. Dodd has been doing the marketing of her crops through an association of growers, but she is not altogether satisfied with this plan. It is her opinion after a thorough investigation of the subject that she could do her own marketing to a better advantage than through the salesmen of the association. She says that the commission and other association charges during the past season amounted to 10 cents a crate of fifty pounds. Her expenses from this one item alone ran up to more than \$6000.

"It is my present intention to market my crop myself next year," she said. "I will go to New York and establish headquarters. I will employ a woman or two to act as my selling agents in Boston, Philadelphia and perhaps other eastern cities. I will have my crop shipped direct to me in New York and these shipments will be made according to existing market conditions. I will do my own selling, and by being on the ground in person I believe I will be better able to obtain the top prices. From New York I will have the cars loaded out to the other cities of that territory, where the demand for onions is the best and the conditions for obtaining good prices are the most favorable. The harvesting and shipping will be done under the direction of some one who is capable and trustworthy. By handling my own product in the markets I believe I can not only save the commission, but now go to the association, but I will obtain better prices."

Mrs. Dodd is a busy woman during the onion growing season. The planting of the seed in open beds takes place in October. The transplanting is done about six weeks later, and from then on until the opening of the harvesting season in the later part of March intense cultivation must be carried on and the water placed upon the farm at certain intervals.

At certain periods of the season, Mrs. Dodd has two or three hundred Mexican laborers in her employ.

"I have never had any difficulty with my laborers," Mrs. Dodd said. "I treat them fairly and they appreciate what I do for them. I have built homes for them upon one corner of my farm and they live there with their families in peace and contentment. I find that by providing them with their own homes I am able to have them on hand whenever I want them. The men, women and children work in the field. This class of farm work is not hard and it is really enjoyed by most of the Mexicans."

Mrs. Dodd spends most of each day upon her farm. She is an early riser and derives great pleasure in driving from her home in town to the country in the early morning, when the air is cool and refreshing and nature is at its best upon the Rio Grande border. She rides from place to place upon the farm, inspecting the work that is being done and directing the laborers in the cultivation or harvesting of the crop as the case may be. She keeps an accurate account of all expenditures and receipts and knows at all times the financial condition of her business. She has the confidence and respect of the bankers and business men of this part of Texas.

The fact that she makes an annual profit of her farm much larger than the salary of most bank presidents has not caused Mrs. Dodd to adopt any extravagances of living. She has a pretty home in town. It is comfortably but not luxuriously furnished. She finds time outside of her farm work to get much enjoyment out of social inter-

mingling with her friends. She has been a social favorite in Laredo, San Antonio and other Texas cities for many years. The onion growing season is during the winter and cooler periods of the fall and spring. She has the hot months of summer to spend in rest and recreation.

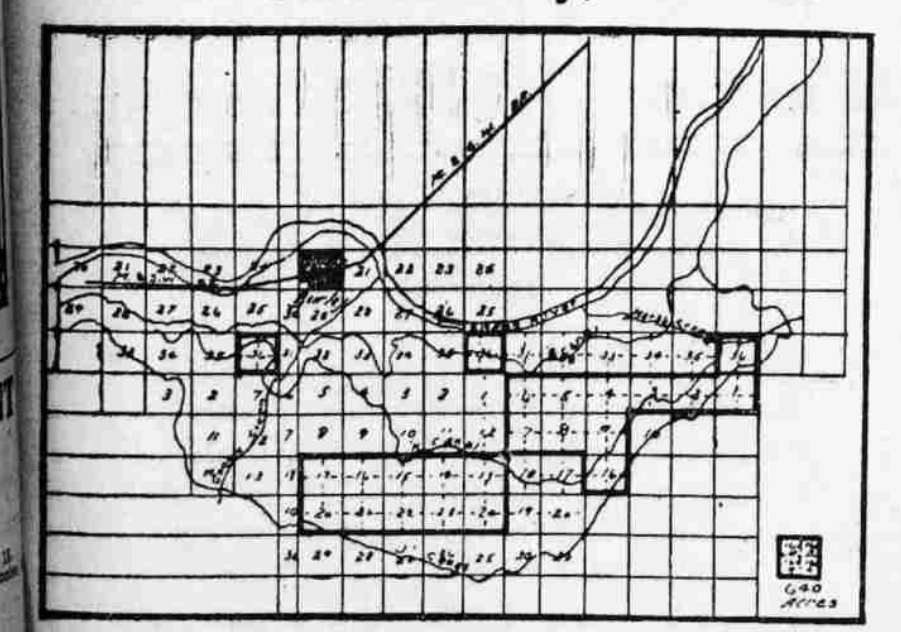
Before her marriage to the late Captain Dodd she was a school teacher. She has found that her training in the schoolroom is of much benefit to her in directing the work upon the farm.

She makes it a point to investigate thoroughly every phase of the business and to adopt the most improved methods in cultivating and handling the crop. She knows the analysis of the soil on different parts of her farm; she has experimented with many other kinds of products besides onions and knows just what can be grown successfully upon the farm, and she knows approximately the cost per acre of cultivating each of the different kinds of crops to which the farm is adapted.

5000 ACRES STATE LAND

NEAR BURLEY, IDAHO,

To Be Sold Tuesday, June 15.



One of the largest sales of state lands ever held in Idaho is booked for Burley on Tuesday, June 15. The lands to be sold comprise 5000 acres lying south and southeast of Burley, all of which are under the south side canals. The sale will offer an excellent opportunity to investors, as the lands comprise some of the very best in the state, with good, deep soil and no lava rock to interfere in obtaining wells. The following map shows the location of the lands.

The heavy lines shown on the above map embrace the state lands adjacent to Burley which are to be sold.

The square in the lower corner of the illustration shows how the sections are divided into acreage tracts.

TERMS OF SALE are as follows: On all lands selling for \$25.00 per acre or less, one-tenth of the purchase price and first year's interest on deferred payments, cash on day of sale, the balance in eighteen annual installments, at six per cent interest; on all lands selling for more than \$25.00 per acre, two-tenths of the purchase price and first year's interest on deferred payments, cash on day of sale, the balance in sixteen annual installments at six per cent interest.

REDUCED RATES WILL BE MADE VIA OREGON SHORT LINE—From Utah points, June 12, 13 and 14; from Idaho points, June 13, 14 and 15.

For Detailed Information Write W. T. Jack, Burley, Idaho

The name in the hem marks every Kayser glove. When you see it, you have the perfect silk gloves. For 25 years, they have been the standard gloves of millions.

Without it you get inferior gloves, yet pay the Kayser price.

The Kayser

Patent Finger-Tipped Silk Gloves

Behind every Kayser glove is 25 years of experience. It is the Kayser pure silk fabric. The tips are double, the fit is perfect. The exquisite finish is due to fifty operations.

There's a guarantee in every pair. Every woman wants the Kayser—she knows she has always worn it. And every woman can get them, at the price of the poorest gloves, by looking for the name in the hem.

Short Silk Gloves, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25
Long Silk Gloves, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

JULIUS KAYSER & CO., Makers, New York

GRADING WORK IN IDAHO
THE COREY BROS. CONSTRUCTION CO. have procured a contract consisting of about 2,000,000 yards of earth excavation near Mackay, Idaho. Any parties wishing to make any good scraper and grader work please communicate or call at our office, Utah National Bank Building, Ogden, Utah.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

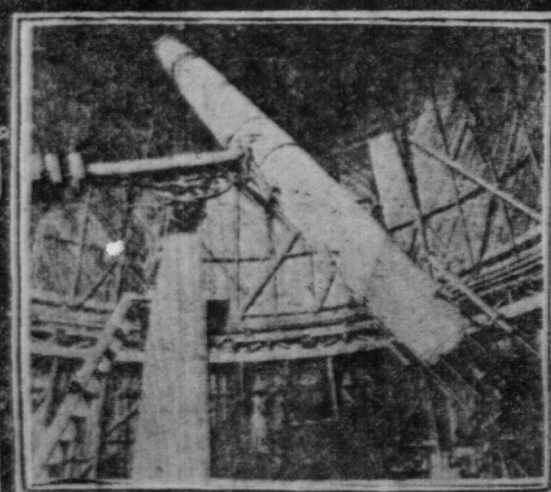
Will the NEW YEAR SOLVE the RIDDLE of MARS?

Positive Assertion by Professor Lowell, Based on His Latest Discoveries, Indicate That Our Nearest Planetary Neighbor Is Peopled by a Race Superior to Mankind.

ANOTHER and final message from Mars will soon be in general hand. If not epoch making as a milestone of astronomy, it is the most absorbing and extraordinary word on an ever fascinating subject that has been spoken since Schiaparelli first discussed the inhabitability of Mars aloud. For Professor Percival Lowell, our greatest Martian student, now declares positively and without reservation that our nearest planetary neighbor is not only alive with vegetation made possible by means of vast artificial canals, but is peopled by an order of beings in many respects quite superior to ourselves!

In other words, Professor Lowell has solved, at least to his own satisfaction, the greatest riddle of the ages—the existence of life in another world. Since 1877, when Schiaparelli astonished laymen and astronomers by announcing the discovery of the Martian canals, star gazers have kept their eyes

area was clearly blue-green around the polar cap. On January 16 a startling transformation stood revealed. Instead of showing blue-green, as usual, it was now a distinct chocolate brown, the metamorphosis having taken place shortly after the winter solstice at that part of the planet. Two months passed and then the chocolate hue vanished—gone as it had come. The culmination of the change seems to have taken place about sixty days after the southern winter solstice, or in the depths of the Martian winter in that hemisphere. This is certainly just the time when vegetation should be deadest. The lowest point of the blue-green tint was reached about January 22 for the northern and February 5 for the southern part, which indicates that the wave of returning growth came from the north, not the south—an important fact as developed by the action of the canals. And on February 21 the brown-green was completely superseded by the blue-green, just as would be the case by the resumption of flourishing vegetation. Now we will consider the reddish ochreous tracts over the planet. Largely



TWENTY-FOUR INCH TELESCOPE OF THE LOWELL OBSERVATORY, FLAG-STAFF, ARIZONA

focused upon the face of the red maned planet. Acres of white paper have been covered with notes of what they saw. And, finally, Professor Lowell and his aids at the Flagstaff observatory succeeded in actually photographing the Martian canals. His new volume, issued by the Macmillan Company, is the first formal announcement of his recent observations and conclusions that has been published. Not only is his verdict truly revolutionary from a scientific viewpoint, but it is no less daring than convincing when viewed impartially.

Stupendous as the conclusion is from the facts presented so calmly and dispassionately by Professor Lowell, we are now actually introduced to beings so Mars resembling ourselves in many essential features.

Owing, for instance, to the vast desert areas there—to the utter absence of water on most of the surface—it is reasonable to suppose that the Martian means of transportation are other than our own. For the people must communicate with one another, since, Professor Lowell is convinced, water from the poles is distributed among the populous oases hundreds and thousands of miles apart. And the only possible agency, in view of the physical flatness of the planet and of the fact that the force of gravity at any distance from the center of Mars is only one-tenth the gravity toward the center of the earth at the same distance, is artificial. In other words, our force of gravity is represented by 1/10, it is only 27 on Mars, considering that Mars is only 53 the size of the earth. There our pound would weigh only about six ounces, and a Martian of human size must be more than twice as strong as the average man here.

Without indulging in mental aerobics one reaches the logical conclusion that aerial navigation is the easiest and most reasonable means of transportation for our starry neighbor. Indeed, it is not improbable that they are equipped, granting their existence, with such knowledge of natural forces, or such physical attributes, as may enable them to propel themselves from place to place as would our own mechanical birds. Following are the salient features in this amazing message from Mars:

By Professor Lowell

THAT Mars is inhabited by beings of one sort or another we may consider as certain. The theory of an existent intelligent life there may be likened to the atomic theory in chemistry: the behavior of chemically compounds points to the existence of atoms too small for us to see, and in the same way the aspect and behavior of the Martian markings imply the action of agents too far away, as yet, to be discerned.

Though in neither case can we tell anything of the bodily manifestation, we can, in both, affirm a good deal about their workings. Girdling Mars, for example, and stretching from pole to pole, the Martian canal system not only embraces their whole world, but is an organized entity. Each canal joins another, which in turn connects with a third, and so on over the entire surface of the planet. This continuity of construction proves a community of interest; and when we consider that, though not so large as the earth, the world of Mars is 4200 miles in diameter, and contains something like 212,000,000 square miles, the unity of the process acquires considerable significance. The supposed vast enterprises

of the earth are dwarfed by comparison, being merely as a civic subway compared with one of continental proportions. The first thing that is forced on us in carefully studying conditions on the planet is the necessarily intelligent and peaceful character of the community which could thus act as a unit throughout its globe. War is a survival among us from savage times, and affects chiefly the boyish and unthinking element of the nation. The wisest realize that there are better ways for practicing heroism and other and more certain means of insuring the survival of the fittest. War is something a people outgrow. But whether they consciously practice peace or not, nature in its evolution practices it for them.

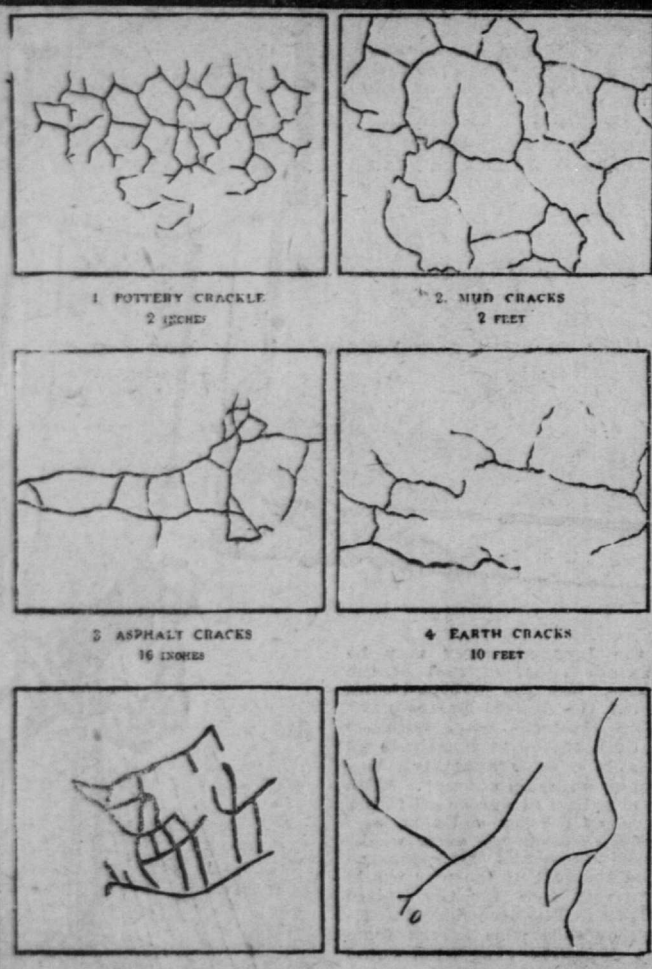
Whether increasing common sense or increasing necessity was the spur that drove the Martians to this eminently sagacious state, it is certain that they have reached it and actually certain that they would otherwise perish—in the absence of the great Martian canal system—proving not only the world-wide sagacity of the builders, but a very suggestive insight to the fact that only a universal necessity such as water could well be its underlying cause.

That the habitat of both plants and animals is conditioned not by the minimum nor by the mean temperature of locality, but by the maximum heat attained in the region, is now appreciated by science, the reason being that the continuance of the species seems to depend solely upon the possibility of reproduction and this in turn upon a suitable temperature when the plant or animal begins its career. Now, with Mars the whole of things

accords completely with what is thus demanded for the existence of life. The climate is one of extremes, where considerable heat trends on the heels of great cold, as the surface shows conclusively. In summer and during the day it must be decidedly hot, certainly well above freezing, a thinner air blanket actually increasing the amount of heat that reaches the sur-

face. Indeed, the conditions appear to be such as put a premium upon life of a high order. The Martian year being twice as long as our own, the summer there is proportionately extended. Even in the southern hemisphere, the one where summer is the shortest, it lasts for 158 days, while at the same latitude our own is but ninety days. This lengthening of the

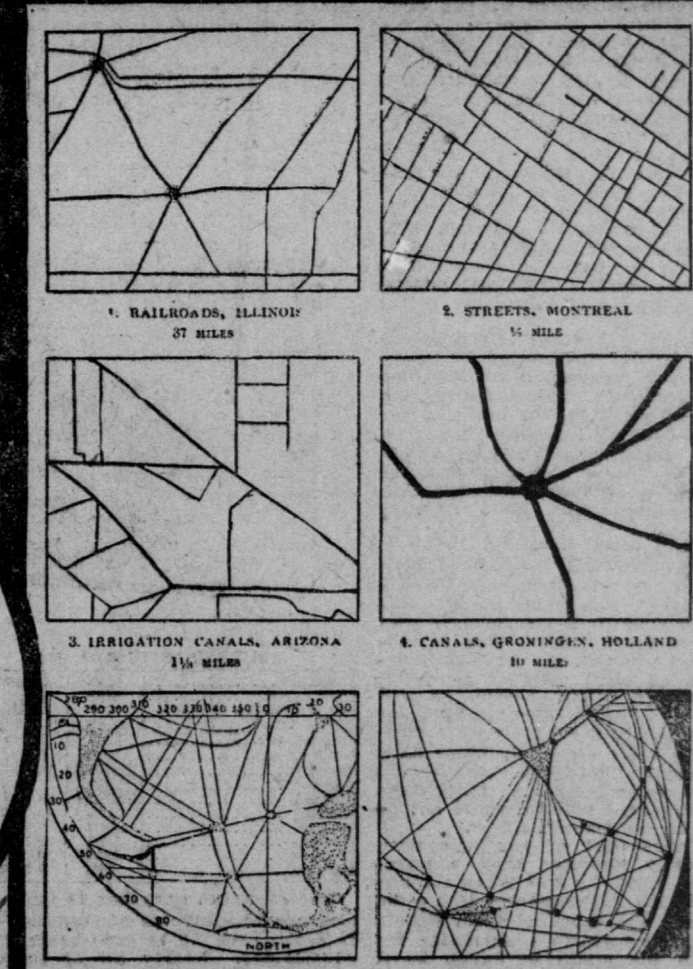
period of reproduction cannot but have an elevating effect upon the organism, akin to the prolongation of childhood, pointed out by John Fiske as playing so important a part in the evolution of the highest animals. Another point, too, is worth consideration. In an aging world where living conditions have grown more difficult, mentality must characterize



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unchangeable, these show essentially the same day after day throughout the year. In hue they range from sand color to brick red, and it is to the latter that the fiery tint of Mars is due. They are unquestionably desert areas. The pale salmon hue, which reproduces best in drawings, is that which our own deserts wear. The Sahara has this look; still more, it finds its counterpart in the far aspect of the Painted Desert, of Northern Arizona. To stand on the summits of the San Francisco peaks and gazing off from that isolated height upon this other desolation of aridity the resemblance to the telescopic tints of the Martian globe is striking.

In other words, the gradual encroachment of desert areas on earth finds a parallel in Mars, excepting that, pitiless as our deserts are, they are but faint forecasts of the state of things on Mars today.

From the detection of the main markings on the planet surface we now pass to a discovery so unprecedented that the scientific world was at first loath to accept it—that of the canals. Not everybody can see these delicate lines at first sight, even when pointed out to them. When viewed under the best conditions, however, the disk of the planet takes on a most singular appearance. It looks as if it had been cobwebbed all over—a mesh of fine lines which, with attention, proves to compass the globe from one pole to the other.

It is due wholly to the lack of suitable conditions that the true form of the Martian lines is usually missed. Given the proper prerequisites of location or of eye, and their pencil mark peculiarly stands forth unmistakably confessed. The sole method of estimating their width is by comparison of effect with a wire of known size at a known distance. For this purpose a telegraph wire was stretched against the sky at Flagstaff, the largest of the going back upon the mesa, observed and recorded its appearance as their stations grew remote. It proved surprising at what great distances a slender wire could be made out when thus projected against the sky. The wire in the experiment was but .0728 of an inch in diameter and yet could be seen with certainty at a distance of 1800 feet, at which point its diameter subtended only 30 of a second of arc. How small this is may be appreciated from its taking more than ninety such lines laid side by side to make a width divisible by the eye. Theoretically, then, a line three-fourths of a mile wide on Mars would be visible to us through our powerful telescopes.

But we will take a mile or two safety as the smallest width for one of the lines. The greatest was got by comparing what is by far the largest of the canals, the Nilosyrta, with the micrometer thread. From such determination it appeared that this canal was from twenty-five to thirty miles wide, while the Eumecides is 340 miles from the point where it leaves the Phoenix Lake to the point where it enters the Trivium Charontis. But what is still more remarkable it swerves neither to the right nor left of the great circle joining the two points.

Each canal proceeds not only with absolute directness, but at its terminus it meets canals which have come with similar directness from other far places on the planet. Three, four, five

(Continued on Next Page.)

The story and the pictures of the glittering things that happen when

LONDON INSTALLS A NEW LORD MAYOR

Will appear in The Sunday Call next Sunday

THE CALL



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THE WEATHER
YESTERDAY—Highest temperature, 58; lowest Saturday night, 45.
FORECAST FOR TODAY—Cloudy; threatening in afternoon; moderate south wind.

VOLUME CIX.—NO. 40.

SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1911.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEEP GLOOM IN LISSNER CAMP

Self Elected Boss Fears the Result of Spalding's Visit to Capital

BATTLE WILL EXTEND BEYOND FIRST BALLOT

Democrats Will Give Unanimous Complimentary Vote to Congressman Raker

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Meyer Lissner has lost his assurance. With the time close at hand for

Fight Is Between People and Bosses Declares Conard

By GRANT CONARD Mayor of San Diego

Mr. Spalding's election is now assured. He is en route to Sacramento from his home in San Diego in response to invitations extended him by a large number of legislators.

The action of Judge Works and his supporters has rendered it plain to Mr. Spalding that a conspiracy exists to thwart the will of the people and defraud him of the office to which he is entitled under the law.

It is no longer a personal matter with him; it is a fight for good government and to uphold the law and the cause of true reform. It is now simply a fight between the political bosses and the people, and Mr. Spalding is against bossism of every kind. We feel that our cause is right and that we will win. Mr. Spalding's victory will be a great victory for the cause of true reform, not only in California but throughout the nation.

CLUBMAN AND AFFINITY WILL LIVE IN EGYPT

Horace Wylie Is Wintering With Mrs. Philip S. Hichborn on the Nile

Couple Whose Elopement Has Shocked Washington, For-sake Modern Civilization

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Horace Wylie, the well known Washington club and society man, and Mrs. Philip S. Hichborn, equally prominent socially, who disappeared from their home here together a week before Christmas, are spending the winter on the Nile.

Information to this effect has reached friends of the couple by a roundabout way. Nine days after their disappearance.

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

AMERICAN BIPLANES GET REVENGE ON THE PROUD FOREIGN MONOPLANES

A view of the aviation field from the grandstand, with Brookins (above), and Parmelee of the Wright team, in the air. The military camp is shown.



MEN OF AIR ATTRACTION FOR VAST CROWD

One Hundred Thousand Spectators View Perilous Stunts of Birdmen at Camp Selfridge

RADLEY AND LATHAM ARE BAFFLED BY THE WINDS

By ARTHUR PRICE

AMERICAN biplanes, aided and abetted by a good husky breeze, had their revenge on the proud foreign monoplanes yesterday before probably 100,000 spectators at the aviation meet at South San Francisco.

voting for United States senator he is not so sanguine that Judge John D. Works will win over A. G. Spalding. In fact there have been many indications of uneasiness today around Works' headquarters.

Since Spalding announced he will be in Sacramento tomorrow afternoon there has been a decided strengthening of his cause. Those who know him assert that he will not only stiffen up those legislators who are showing signs of weakness, but also make a winning bid for a majority.

Many are asserting today that the senatorial fight will not be ended on the first ballot. The Spalding supporters insist that they have more votes in sight now than have the Works forces, and they say unhesitatingly that there will be nothing to the struggle as soon as the legislators fall to make a selection on the first ballot. They are counting on a number of Works men espousing the cause of Spalding as soon as it appears that Works can not win.

No Democrats With Lissner

It looks as though Lissner will be wasting time if he looks to the democratic side of the legislature for assistance in trying to effect the election of Works. Senator J. B. Sanford of Utah, who has a decided aversion against voting for a republican for any office, will call a caucus of the nine democratic senators and the 11 democratic assemblymen tomorrow and have the minority agree to cast a complimentary vote for Judge John E. Raker of Alturas, who was the only democrat to carry a congressional district in this state last November.

And again there are the men pledged to E. A. Meserve, who are to be reckoned with. Meserve carried five districts and tied with Works in Ventura. Dr. D. W. Mott of Ventura says he will vote for Judge Robert Clark. Former Assemblyman J. N. O. Rech of Los Angeles has been very active all day endeavoring to have the Meserve votes in line on the first ballot. In the event of a deadlock Rech is of

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

PREHISTORIC MONSTERS INHABIT PLANET VENUS?

Harvard Professor Suggests That Lizards That Roamed Earth May Have Sought Celestial Home

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—That the planet Venus, the nearest of the earth's celestial sisters, may be populated by millions of huge prehistoric monsters and lizards such as roamed the earth 300,000 years ago, was the assertion made today by Professor William H. Pickering of the Harvard university astronomical department.

"Certainly there are many physical reasons," said Professor Pickering, "for thinking that if any other planet besides the earth is inhabited, probably it is Venus.

"It is about the same size as the earth, and its density is about the same. The force of gravity upon its surface is only slightly less than that on the earth. It has been estimated that, roughly speaking, the gravity of Venus as compared with that of the earth is as 85 to 100.

FOG SHIELDS MURDERER FROM POSSE AND PREVENTS CAPTURE AFTER CHASE

SAN JOSE, Jan. 8.—A fog bank drifting across the valley at a critical moment prevented the capture of Dick Ward, a murderer, who was being pursued by a posse across an open field south of San Jose today, and who disappeared into the white mist. The search was continued throughout the day, but no further trace of the man was discovered.

Ward shot a race-track man at Hanford October 18 and fled to escape arrest. He appeared at the San Jose

driving park today and was recognized. While sheriff's deputies were searching the stalls for Ward he became suspicious or was warned, and climbed through a hole in the fence. Deputy Sheriffs William Rindler and Lloyd Buffington caught sight of the man running across a field and started in pursuit. They were gaining when the fog swept across the field and hid him from view.

Previous to the murder at Hanford Ward served terms in Folsom and San Quentin prisons.

TEACHER SAYS 'RUN GIRLS'---EXPLOSION

Maid to Rose Carnival Queen and Another Student Hurt by Glass

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

SAN JOSE, Jan. 8.—"Run, girls; there is going to be an explosion!"

Vice President L. B. Wilson, teacher of chemistry and physics at the San Jose state normal school, shouted these words in the school laboratory Friday afternoon after pouring alcohol into a bottle containing nitric acid.

There was a general rush for the door and many of the girls sought refuge under the laboratory tables. Before all of them had reached places of safety there was a loud explosion and glass flew in all directions.

Miss Fay Smith, who served as a maid to the queen in the rose carnival, and Miss Hazel Arthur were slightly injured. Miss Smith suffered a painful gash in the chin, which necessitated two stitches, and Miss Arthur was out on the arm.

Professor Wilson's presence of mind in warning the girls and refusing to seek his own safety has made him a hero in the eyes of his class. He spoke freely of the occurrence when the news leaked out today. He said that some one had changed the bottles. They had been properly labeled, but he did not realize the situation until the alcohol had been poured into the acid.

DIAZ IN ANGER BEGINS TO SHAKE UP CABINET

Aged War Minister's Resignation to Be Followed by Other Changes in Mexico's Officials

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 8.—General Cozlo, who is 80 years old, has resigned as minister of war, following a long conference at which the displeasure of President Diaz was expressed at the poor showing the army is making in suppressing the revolution.

General Diaz said that recent disturbances seriously reflect upon the army and that there should never have been anything more than a routing of the rebels. Minister of Finance Limantour is also to resign. He is in France and will make his home in Paris. Former Minister Enrique Creel will be the new minister of finance and will soon go to

MEN AND COAL BLOWN FROM MAINE SUGGEST EXPLOSION IN BATTLESHIP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The war department is receiving reports from those engaged in raising the sunken battleship Maine from Havana harbor, which, according to the engineers in charge, suggest that the disaster was due to an internal explosion, and not to an external agency. In the mud and silt in which the hull of the battleship lies buried have been found great quantities of coal and the bones of some of the crew of the ship who were killed when the ship sank. Engineer officers now advance the theory that the coal and the bodies of the men were blown from the battle-

terday before probably 100,000 spectators at the aviation meet at South San Francisco. Eugene B. Ely and Charles F. Willard of the Curtiss team, and Walter Brookins and Philip Parmelee of the Wright team soared in the air, defying the rocking air currents. But James Radley essayed a flight in his Bleriot and landed when the engine missed fire; and Hubert Latham took out his beautiful Antoinette, which opened the Golden Gate to aerial traffic on Saturday, and came to grief. The graceful thing broke a quill in its wing and had to be led off the field, a moulting bird.

Aviation Perilous

Aviation was a perilous enterprise, and while the sun was warm and the air seemed fairly calm, there were dangerous currents up above and a treacherous draw swept across the northern part of the field, to deter the aviators from the thrilling enterprises which they undertook Saturday. Aviation was hazardous.

But there is still a reason for aviation. That was apparent when the crowd started to go home on the congested Southern Pacific and United Railroads cars. The introduction of a new means of transportation will always be hailed with joy by a people who must fight for standing room on a slow train.

Amateurs Fail to Fly

The amateurs have not yet lost their amateur standing. Lambuth's towering multiplane was hauled on to the field about noon and given two trials. While the rules of differential calculus might prove that the machine can fly, it has not as yet established the unconstitutionality of the law of gravitation. It stayed above to earth. John F. Villa, the bold young operator of the craft, took two runs, but nothing was accomplished. Over Meyerhoffer in his V shaped biplane went further and fared worse. He started, but he was driving with the wind, a direction none of the professional birdmen took with success; his machine failed to rise, but ran

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ON GETTING A JOB.

A World reporter representing himself as without employment and willing to take any kind of work, made application at thirty-six business houses and corporations which are large employers of labor, and was unable to get a position.

The invariable question asked him was "What can you do?" and his answer that he "had had no experience" brought a uniform refusal to give his request further consideration. Wherever he applied, at grocery stores, meat markets, clothing stores, publishing houses, railway offices, his fatal confession of lack of experience brought the one response—a politely given but firm refusal. At a grocery store the refusal was varied with the comment that if employed he would "only be in the way."

The inference must be drawn from this that in established business houses unskilled labor is not wanted at any price. To the man who comes with knowledge or acquired information to dispose of at agreed upon wages, the employer is willing to listen. But he has no time to teach the applicant a trade. As a matter of fact when he is found willing to consider unskilled labor at all, he is offered the choice of a high grade. If he is a steel mill or factory superintendent or machine shop manager, he finds the young graduates of the schools of technology willing to work at nominal wages for the experience to be gained. If he is a manufacturer of paints or refiner of oils he is beset by young chemists fresh from colleges asking employment regardless of salary. The graduate of the manual training school is at his disposal on similar terms. In the grocery or hat store there is the old clerk's son or nephew waiting for an opening.

Everywhere the employer finds a class of unskilled labor offering its services with some guarantee of usefulness which the reporter did not furnish. It is with the purpose of supplying this knowledge that the manual training idea is being extended in the public schools. Thus, in public schools Nos. 1 and 105, instruction is to be given in Venetian iron work. It is obvious that a boy of seventeen graduating from these schools would be more useful to an ironworker than a reporter of twice his years, without training in mechanical work.

CONCERNING GHOSTS.

I believe in ghosts. I have never seen one myself, but I have become convinced that they exist—Rev. Dr. Savage. Don't ridicule the man who believes in sees ghosts. I have seen them—Prof. Karl von Thaler, of Vienna.

Hardly a month passes without a new contribution to the ghost lore of New York and its immediate vicinity. Within two years these spooks, spectres, apparitions and other visitors from the realm of the supernatural have come to terrify mankind in this neighborhood:

The ghost of a dog in West Forty-third street.
A spectral wildcat at Woodcliff, N. J.
A legion, bearded ghost at Hilldale, N. J.
The ghost of an old man shopping at Park Avenue.
A ghost running a sawmill at Butler, N. J.
A banshee in a cemetery near Bridgeport, Conn.
A ghost carrying a coffin at Bay Ridge.
A black, tree-dwelling ghost in Hoboken.
A ghost with a club eight feet long at Vineland.
A ghost in Continental uniform in Central Park.
A ghost on a bicycle at Elmont, L. I.
The ghost of a giant at Cazenovia.

Mostly ghosts of a conventional type and deserving of only passing notice. But from Hempstead, L. I., comes news of ghosts of an unfamiliar kind, exhibiting unusual characteristics—submarine ghosts, dwelling in Success Lake, near which Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is building a country house. In the slime and ooze of the lake's bottom they lurk to draw workmen down to death. Men venturing into the shallows near the shore are pulled down by unseen hands and have escaped with difficulty. The work on the Vanderbilt house has several times been interrupted by the fears of the superstitious workmen.

Dr. Savage once said that "if a stone were thrown anywhere in New York it would strike a house in which psychic phenomena of some kind had occurred." Haunted houses we have in numbers. And ghosts in multitudes, as the citations above from a restricted area show. But why is it that we have no more distinguished ghosts? For us there is no Banquo's ghost that will not down, no Hohenzollern white lady, no Caesar's spirit appearing to some modern Brutus at a Philippi. All the great ghosts seem to have gone, leaving only degenerate apparitions, or roadside spectres in their place.

MINISTERS' SONS AND SALARIES.

In times not remote it was expected of a minister's son that he should follow his father's profession or go into literature or the law. Among clergymen's sons who accepted the latter alternative were Emerson, Goldsmith, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Grover Cleveland. An examination of the Dictionary of National Biography in 1901 showed that 50 per cent. of all the persons of consequence mentioned in it were sons of clergymen. In this country the greater financial rewards of a business life have been so alluring as to draw young men of clerical ancestry away from the learned professions. The \$400-a-year Methodist minister's son who gave that denomination's "Twentieth-Century Thank Offering" \$400,000 was said by Dr. Mills, the committee's secretary, to be worth \$20,000,000. Another minister's son of great prominence in business life is E. H. Harriman.

The reward which the Church offers its loyal servants in the pulpit is not liberal. Among the Presbyterians the highest salary ever paid was the \$15,000 a year and use of a parsonage which Dr. John Hall received from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian congregation. The average clerical salary in the United States, according to Bishop Fallows, is only \$800. Dr. Schooley's figures for Presbyterian pulpits show an average income of \$1,000, and for the divine earning this for thirty years and passing the age of seventy there is a pension of \$300 a year! The Episcopal clergyman, whose average salary is \$700, may retire at sixty-five on a pension of \$500 a year. In the Congregational Church, according to Dr. Hazen's Year Book, there are many parishes which pay their pastors only \$500 a year. In Massachusetts there are only thirty-seven churches that pay salaries of \$5,000 or more. The Methodist Bishop's salary is about \$2,500.

The ability which makes a man a bishop would make him a millionaire at least a figure of prominence. As a matter of fact he gets a smaller return than a stock broker or a managing clerk, while the shepherd of the flock gets less than a raw salesman. The principle that sustains the minister in his calling is also to understand why the

JOKES OF THE DAY

"He says he owes all his success in business to the fact that he learned to eat the food his wife cooked."

"How fine of him! What is his business, anyhow?"

"He eats glass and nails in a dime museum under the name of the 'Hunan Ostrich.'"

"Isn't it wonderful," said the man who wears an air of perpetual astonishment, "to think of the earth revolving on its axis every twenty-four hours?"

"What I don't know," answered the man who loves to chat an enthusiastic nature, "it doesn't seem wonderful to me. But if she was to stop some morning that would be something to get word and surprised at."—Washington Star.

Wife—I know, dear, that great wealth like yours must be a heavy burden. Husband—Well, dear, the fault is not yours. You've done your best to lighten it for me.

"They say Shakespeare had to be careful what he wrote in order not to offend the crowned heads of England."

"So playwrights had to look out for their royalties even in those days, eh?"

"And you say you have been wandering about doing nothing for the past three years?"

"Yes, m. And there's one thing about it that's sure an' certain."

"What's that?"

"No man ought to stick to one thing so long without an occasional vacation."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When Mary Jane the grand piano pounds.

"It's evident to all that she's pursuing the ancient Scripture mandate, 'Not to let her left hand know what her right hand is doing.'"

"So the 'L' jam is to be stopped!"

"Yes; after most of the passengers have been mashed to a jelly."

SOMEBODIES.

BRUNER, PROF. LAWRENCE—Nebraska's State ethnologist, has collected 60,000 grasshoppers. His collection includes 20,000 varieties, enough to furnish black bass bait for a whole summer.

GOULD, MISS HELEN—Receives so many begging letters and does so much charitable work that she keeps three secretaries busy attending to her correspondence.

MCOWEN, W. H.—an Ohio "autograph fiend," has gathered in 12,000 signatures and 1,706 photographs of theatrical people. His collection also contains 50,000 programmes and posters.

SEIFERT, H. O. R.—Milwaukee's public schools superintendent, has a plan to make all Milwaukee teachers learn German.

QUEEN HELENA—of Italy, could make a living and a reputation as a poet if the royalty business failed. She inherits this versatile talent from her father, the poet Prince of Montenegro.

FEAR NOT THE KISS.

That Southern Legislature whose members are considering the abolition by law of the pleasant practice of kissing, because there are microbes in the mouth, and disease has been known to be conveyed by a kiss, are going too far, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The German Emperor also seems to be proceeding to extremes. Recall the sturdy figure of the old German Chancellor, attended by his favorite Danish hound. He lived to a good old age, and his canine companions increased the joy of his life. Fancy how he would have snorted at the notion of banishing those cumb friends, for fear they might be the means of infecting him with disease. There have been instances in which children have caught fatal illness from caressing household pets. That is a reason for preventing children from taking dogs or cats to bed with them. It is a reason for cautioning children against letting animals lick their faces. But it is not a reason for depriving childhood of the joy of owning animal pets.

KINGS LIKE PARIS.

Don Carlos I. before his marriage to the Princess Amelie, the jewel of the Orleans family, went to Paris very often; he was a good old age, and his canine companions increased the joy of his life. Fancy how he would have snorted at the notion of banishing those cumb friends, for fear they might be the means of infecting him with disease. There have been instances in which children have caught fatal illness from caressing household pets. That is a reason for preventing children from taking dogs or cats to bed with them. It is a reason for cautioning children against letting animals lick their faces. But it is not a reason for depriving childhood of the joy of owning animal pets.

THE NATION BUILDERS.

These do not wear
Trappings of state, nor gird upon
their side
Resistless steel, nor any symbol
bear.

To show they wrought a nation's
life and pride.

These do not crave
Fame's voice, for their high task
is far above

Her wavering tone, soon muffled by
the grave.

These, in the royal consciousness
of love,

Ask but to gaze
On their great work, and, seeing it
is good,

Put graciously aside all meed of
graves.

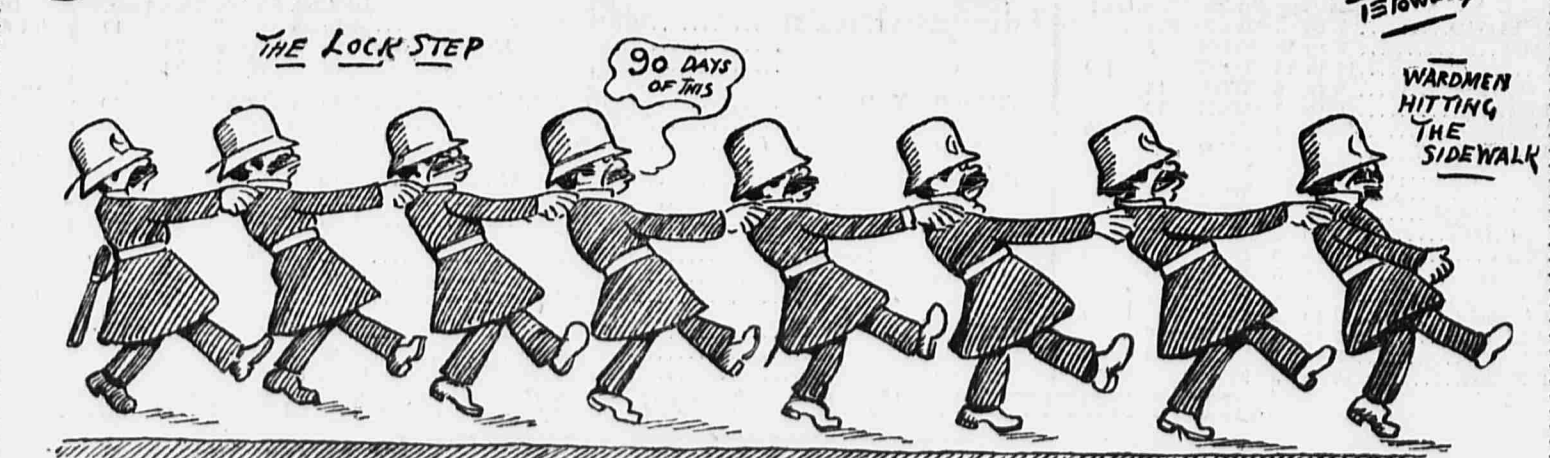
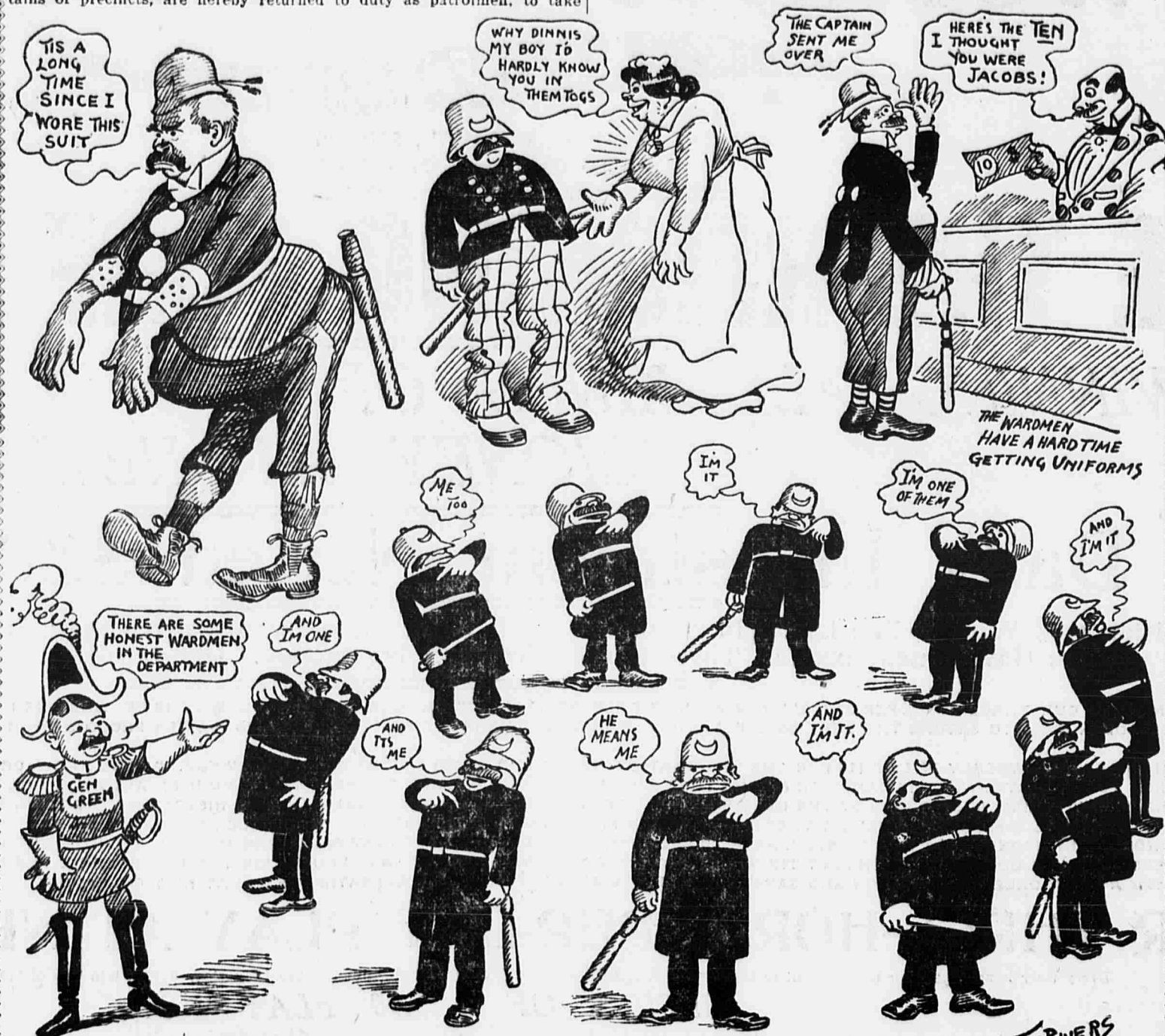
Content in God's best gift—pure
motherhood.

—Clinton Dangersfeld, in The Century.

BACK! BACK! BACK! TO PATROL DUTY!

The Wardman's Uncrowning as Artist Powers Sees It.

"All precinct detectives and patrolmen doing duty in plain clothes, whether in the districts or in the precincts, and whether detailed to duty by the Police Commissioner or by the Inspectors of districts or the Captains of precincts, are hereby returned to duty as patrolmen, to take effect at 8 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1903, and they will not be eligible for detail of any kind during ninety days from that date."—ORDER NO. 3, issued by POLICE COMMISSIONER GREENE.



WINTER EVENING AMUSEMENT IN THE HOME.



THE MAN HIGHER UP.

Sad News for the Wardmen.

"WHAT do you think of the new Police Commissioner now?" asked the Cigar-Store Man.

"He showed himself to be a good chooser," replied The Man Higher Up, "when he picked his lookout; and when he heard from the lookout that the wardmen were playing with phoney checks and short changing the kibosh on them. It was the saddest blow of the glad New Year to the cops who are out for the currency. It must be an awful jolt to a man who has been a king for years to suddenly find himself a deuce, and a soiled deuce at that."

"The whine of the wardman is heard from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, but the cop on the street who has been adding an acre of bunions to his feet and two inches to the waistband of his pants every year is soured with joy. There is no love lost between the plain plugging cop who spends half his life dodging charges and the fly wardman who is not responsible to anybody, but a man who is afraid to make a boiler."

"I'd hate to be some of the wardmen when they get on precinct duty in uniform in strange places. Most of them were as arrogant as a German prince behind the scenes of a theatre. They despised the uniformed men, and they showed it. I have two or three of them in mind who will wish they had chloroformed themselves within half an hour after they hit the police-station dormitory. Ever hear what cops do in the dormitories to unpopular guys? A man might better be run over by a railroad train than get about fifty burly and sore cops at him after he gets into bed in a station-house."

"There won't be any gobs of soft sympathy passed to the wardmen by anybody. The people who had to hand the goods to them will hope they choke with indignation. If you find some wardman lying in a dark hallway some morning before the order reducing them goes into effect you can make up your mind that now that their pull is gone some people have made up their minds to give them all that's coming to them before they get scattered all over town."

"Commissioner Greene's lookout must be a cop. No other reformer has been able to see that the wardmen were the cogs on the wheels of the machinery of graft. To transfer a captain out of the Tenderloin into Church Street, or Old Slip or Oak Street and let him take his wardmen with him meant simply that they would handle a different kind of money."

"Sad for the wardmen! No longer the care-free, roaming existence through precincts where nobody would take any money for anything and where the popular song was:

"I'm saving it all for the wardman—
He shall have every cent
To cut up with the dear old Captain
And help him pay the rent."

"Taking a wardman's job away from him is like taking the wings from an angel or the finger-nails from a Chinese gambler."

"Do you think the wardmen Gen. Greene will put in will graft?" asked the Cigar-Store Man.

"Some of them won't," responded The Man Higher Up.

ANIMALS IN THE BIBLE.

"The Animals of the Bible" is a very interesting little book by Gamber Bolton, the best-known animal photographer in England. The Bible refers to a large number of animals, and contains a great deal of matter of peculiar interest to naturalists.

Dogs and cats are never mentioned in the canonical books, despite the fact that at this period these animals were worshipped, most carefully tended and embalmed after death in Egypt.

Lions were evidently very plentiful in Palestine in biblical times. Esau's gives a masterly description of the habits of lions and the method of catching them in a pit.

The Israelites did not indulge in lion hunting, although it was a favorite amusement with the wandering Assyrians, as shown by their monuments. Job says, very truthfully, "The old lion perishes for lack of prey."

The chita, a sort of leopard trained for hunting, is mentioned in the Scriptures, but not under this name.

The word hyena does not appear by name in the English translation of the Scriptures, but Mr. Bolton believes that the animals are referred to by Isaiah as "doleful creatures," and the same animal is thought to be intended in Jeremiah by the word which our translators have rendered as "speckled bird."

The wolf is very often mentioned in the Scriptures. It is commonly spoken of as a symbol of dishonest persons, or as a person of extortion. It was also the symbol of the tribes of Benjamin.

Bears are mentioned several times. One was killed by the boy David as it was carrying off a lamb from his flock. There were two of them who devoured the children who called out at the Prophet Elijah.

The behemoth (rhinoceros), the leviathan, the pelican, the owl and the dragon are other "birds, beasts and reptiles" figuring in the Book.

BOOSTED HIS BUSINESS.

Mrs. John Smith gave a dinner recently. The elite and the bonton were invited, and some of it was on deck when the bell rang.

Now, in the giving of a dinner, as in the giving of any other social layout, the one thing needed (not to refer to the palpable need of something to eat and drink and somebody to talk to) is novelty. It was novelty Mrs. John Smith was after, and you may bet your bottom dollar that she got it.

By the side of each plate there lay the customary card with the name of the guest. No novelty in that, you say? But wait. Down in the right-hand bottom corner was the single word "Over." Beginning to smell a rat? Naturally, the guest turned the card over, to find—what? Why, Mr. John Smith's business cards, to be sure. It set forth all the things that Mr. John Smith manufactured at the downtown factory and would be willing to sell on reasonable terms at his downtown office.

Bright woman, Mrs. Smith! She not only gave her husband a business boost, but saved the cost of new cards!

MOTORS THAT CLIMB.

An English newspaper says that mountain motoring does not seem to be a promising form of locomotion, but the restless mountaineer has improved upon his service the new vehicle. Two French tourists have climbed the Great St. Bernard in an automobile, being the first to do so, and the Grand Duke Nicholas has just completed a tour in the Caucasus.

Dr. Todd Revives Astronomers' Old Hope of Talking to Mars

Amherst Professor Plans to Relay Wireless Message From Balloon Up 50,000 Feet or More—Airship Designed by Army Expert Is Scheduled for Flight Next March

FOR half a century certain famous astronomers have cherished the belief that people on this earth would some day communicate with, if they did not visit, other worlds than ours. The late Professor Percival Lowell of Harvard, then when there never was a saner student of the heavens, frequently made this prognostication. And he has left astronomers as notable as himself who are concerned with ways and means to carry out this dream.

Many of them hesitated whether they should choose for this infinite extension of knowledge of the sidereal mysteries the surface of the moon or of Mars. Almost without exception they have now settled on the latter and in the twentieth century interest in the heavenly body that was mistakenly called our satellite has waned.

Reasons for this are plentiful: the moon is a dead planet, a world without life, a world without atmosphere, water, heat or the power to conserve and radiate the latter, conditions which preclude the possibility that any beings bearing the remotest resemblance to ourselves can be alive upon it.

A Moon With Water.
There are astronomers who still coquet with her and who contradict the assertions made above. Yet if the moon has an atmosphere it is one of excessive tenuity, unable to hold clouds or any appreciable quantity of aqueous vapor in suspension. Once there was water on the moon. It has dried up.

Mars, therefore, absorbs the interest of astronomers who, like Prof. David Todd, the astronomer of Amherst College, are progressive. It has been the dream of these progressivists to communicate with this planet and Dr. Todd voicing their desire has said:

"Mars in the future, as in the past, swings further and further away at each returning apogee, until, in 1924, mountain observatories, larger telescopes and keener photographic processes will all play their part in throwing the labyrinthine mystery of the Martian world, and a perfected etherial telegraphy may, well within reason, permit intelligible speech from earth to Mars and from Mars to earth, across the cosmic void."

When a scientist writes and speaks like a poet, when he takes himself out of the class of men, "old and dim, for whom the shadow of the earth eclipse judgment," it is time to wake up to who he is. Dr. Todd is an astronomical authority. His book "Stars and Telescopes" (to name but one) and his contributions to magazines written in a popular vein have made him widely heard of by people to whom astronomical names are strange. In 1878 he made his first astronomical expedition, being sent to Texas by the United States Navy Department to view a total eclipse of the sun. In 1881 he became a director of the observatory at Amherst and a year after he conducted an expedition to Mount Hamilton, where he had charge of the observations of the transit of Venus.

Chief among other notable astronomical expeditions led by him was that to the Andes in 1897, the object of which was a study of Mars in opposition. More than 12,000 photographs were then taken and much new material was gathered for further study of the ruddy planet.

Dr. Todd's Societies.
Dr. Todd is a member of many societies and clubs; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society, the Aero Club of America, the Boston Authors Club, the University Club of Boston, the Astronomical Society of Germany, the Societe Nationale des Sciences Naturelles et Mathematiques of Cherbourg, the Geographical Society of Lima, the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of London and others.

For several years this scientist has wished to make a great effort to communicate with Mars, and in 1916 he was making herculean efforts to do so, or at least to prepare to try. This experiment was to have been undertaken in conjunction with A. Leo Stevens, chief instructor in ballooning in the United States Army. The entrance of this country in the world war took Mr. Stevens out of the experiment, and it was not made.

Ballooning Stevens went to France with the A. E. F., but on his return Dr. Todd sought him out and their interrupted plans were recommenced. As a result, in March, 1919, there was sent from the U. S. Government balloon, the largest in the history of aeronautics, steered by Leo Stevens and carrying Dr. Todd and a suite of scientists and helpers, with paraphernalia intended to send messages to Mars.

When the balloon attains a height of approximately 50,000 feet wireless messages will be sent to it from the earth. These messages it is intended to pick up by instruments attached to the outside of the balloon. But their effect is not to stop there. They are to go on across millions of miles, travel in fact to the outer atmosphere enveloping our neighboring planet, and arouse its inhabitants by these unfamiliar means to endeavor to make answer.

course! The dreaming vein, as well as the unconquerable will of a Columbus of the skies, has been necessary to overcome the objectors and doubters, to increase our sidereal knowledge to what it is to-day. And the popular acceptance of the measures taken by the investigators who are not deterred by common sense will serve the latter well.

Dr. Todd will control from the inside of the basket attached to the monster balloon the signalling apparatus to be used in the experiment. The balloon itself will act as intensifier and relay station for wireless impulses sent from some point on the earth's surface, and it is the hope also of the scientists that the balloon will act as a receiver of radio messages sent from Mars. These now miss the earth because of the electrical forces of our globe. If, as the theory is, messages are being sent from Mars to the earth, the latter's electric fluids divert it from the path, describing an arc, which dissipates it in the void. By rising above interfering forces Dr. Todd hopes to

be transparent, soft and pliable as silk, at the earth's surface, but once arrived at the higher altitudes it will become stiff and brittle so that a blow will shatter it and give the passengers a chance to leap for life.

Some Doubt Success.
The effort to communicate with Mars which these daring men will make is one that commands the sympathy of certain astronomers who, however, believe that it will prove fruitless. All experiment wins sympathy of the scientists who know what difficulty what we already know about our planetary neighbors was wrested from the skies. There are, however, famous scientists who see in such efforts only misdirected toil. A representative man of this sort is Charles Lane Poore, distinguished lecturer and investigator, who said: "I am not interested in such foolhardiness. Any man who is more imagination than science."

But a dictum of this kind does not summarily dispose of the subject. In

far interest in the plan of signalling to Mars. And this interest grows as that planet approaches a more favorable position for our observation. At the time selected by Dr. Todd the ruddy planet will be favorably placed.

What is strange in this curious sympathy between the peoples of two planets? Or why should the desire of each to talk to the other appear to any mind to be a gorgeous absurdity?

great changes of temperature from day to night." The same astronomer goes on to say that speculation regarding the possibility of organic life upon the ruddy planet really hangs upon the selective absorption of the Martian atmosphere, and whether this atmosphere aids the planet, as our atmosphere does, in storing heat by preventing its radiation.



DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF MARS ARE ITS CANALS FIRST DISCOVERED BY SCHIAPARELLI AND LATER MINUTELY STUDIED BY LOWELL



LEFT TO RIGHT MAJOR JACOB WUEST MISS RUTH LAW AND LEO STEVENS

As members of one isolated family bound together by common ties which cannot be ruptured in the case of one without an ensuing shock to the others, what should be more natural than the wish to grow closer in acquaintance?

For there are many reasons to adduce that Mars is inhabited and if these grow out of distant observation they are of sufficient permanency, as well as sufficient changeability, almost to compel the conviction that Mars's inhabitants are, if not supermen, at least super-agriculturalists. The great telescopes have revealed evidences of a fruitful cultivation on Mars that is far and away beyond the skill and power of the farmers on this earth. Vegetation on a planet where water must be carried to everything that grows, apparently reaches a luxuriance surpassing by a thousand times that of the jungles of the earth. Fields of grain of some kind unknown, stretching across a belt 300 miles wide, appear at the beginning of each Martian summer and disappear in what is supposed to be the proper harvest time.

The climate of Mars as it has been diagnosed by astronomical observations since 1896, when the polar caps received particular attention telescopically, must be severe on the inhabitants. In its northern hemisphere the cold season lasts 81 days and the hot season 306 days. The polar caps showing snow on the summits of the low mountains afford a strong argument for a Martian atmosphere with heat and storage properties similar to the earth's. Its climate would seem likely to resemble that of a clear season on a very high terrestrial mountain and in Dr. Todd's judgment this climate "is one of extremes with

the imagination of man exist the seeds of all moral and scientific improvement; chemistry was first alchemy, and out of astrology sprang astronomy. In the childhood of those sciences, the imagination opened a way and furnished materials on which the ratiocinative powers in a maturer state operated with success. The imagination is the distinguishing characteristic of man as a progressive being and it ought to be carefully guided and strengthened as the indispensable means and instrument of continued progress.

Accepting this view of the human imagination, astronomers in the main do not hesitate to give countenance in a certain degree to schemes that have their beginnings something like a chimerical character. But if it is true, as it certainly appears to be, that embarking on this study is like setting out on uncharted seas and ever on voyages of discovery then the wisest men lend a charitable ear to the dreams of their bolder and more adventurous brethren. Dr. E. O. Hovey of the department of geology in the National Museum of Natural History, Professors Lowell and Pickering, other famous astronomers, and the lecturers of Johns Hopkins and Columbia are scientists of the cautious ilk who still give credit to the cautious imagination has accomplished in the realm of astronomy. There are accomplishments blazoned on the walls of science that could never have happened except through the indulgence of dreams.

Dreamers and the Future.
"The dreamers," said one of these authorities, "regard themselves and their science only in the future. They are always contemplating an advance and they are the pioneers of science. As astronomers or as savants of any kind the men of genius are ever restless. They are so by a law of their nature. It is among them I class Dr. Todd. Unremittingly he regards what is to come and not what is here."

Whether he has the guide behind him or not, Dr. Todd is sure in his experiments of the sympathy of the public. There has long been a popular

interest in the plan of signalling to Mars. And this interest grows as that planet approaches a more favorable position for our observation. At the time selected by Dr. Todd the ruddy planet will be favorably placed. What is strange in this curious sympathy between the peoples of two planets? Or why should the desire of each to talk to the other appear to any mind to be a gorgeous absurdity?



PROF. DAVID TODD



PROF. CAMILLE FLAMMARION SUGGESTED A VAST AREA OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Mars is supposed to be water, it never very deep, and much of what first was thought to be ocean now is considered as marshy land. With the melting of the snows of winter, the water falls are observed, and lakes appear. These are not permanent reservoirs, like our lakes, and sometimes they disappear entirely. Mr. Lowell regards them as oases in a vast area of desert and their instability as due to the growth of vegetation with the advance of spring.

Twenty-seven canals, artificially constructed and 50 of these lakes or oases are marked on the chart of Mars. The former constitute a veritable hydrographic system for distributing the liquid mass of melting snows and many observers believe that these canals have been designed and executed with a definite end in view.

"Extensive irrigation and agricultural operations on a large scale," remarks Dr. Todd, "would seem the likeliest explanation, especially when it is reflected that upon Mars, doubtless a world farther advanced in its life history than our own, erosion may have worn the continents down to a minimum elevation, making waterways easy to construct, also with its vanishing atmosphere and absence of rain, the necessity of water for prolonging the support of animal and vegetable life could only be met by conducting water from one part of the planet to another in channels artificial or partly so."

Mars Waterless?
Dr. Stoney of Dublin by method based on the kinetic theory of gases, accounts for the practically entire absence of atmosphere from the moon and of free hydrogen and helium from the earth and then carries the same theory to Mars. By it he is led to infer "that water cannot in any of its forms remain upon Mars; without water no vegetable life that we know of, and in its absence no free oxygen."

This authority suggests that the atmosphere of Mars consist mainly of nitrogen, argon and carbon dioxide. This analysis of the atmosphere of Mars was not acceptable to Lowell and Pickering and the theory generally held is that the dissipation of water on Mars, while constantly proceeding through countless ages is not yet complete. The original store already exhibits marked signs of approaching exhaustion.

The Martians fearfully see this exhaustion approaching and the end of life on their planet. They are ready to emigrate to a planet where they may continue the race. From their observations of their nearest neighbor they see that the comparatively youthful earth offers them refuge from certain annihilation. Is it wonderful if they are desperately striving to reach us and to bridge the void by our help? What theory could be more plausible?

Therefore Mars must be more anxious to signal the earth than the latter to signal Mars. Unfortunately for a conjunction of efforts which may be made next spring, at that time when Mars is advantageously placed for our observation, we are invisible to Mars. The earth then lies between Mars and the sun and is lost to

Martian view in the sun's rays. Unless the Martians realize these conditions as well as our astronomers, they will not be prepared to take advantage of our then proximity.

Under more favorable placing, the earth appears to the inhabitants of Mars as a brilliant star attended by a fainter star, our moon. To them we are alternately evening and morning star just as Venus is to us. Assuming that the Martians have telescopes, our planet is seen from Mars as a brilliant crescent moon, with light and dark markings and irregular streaks of color, white, green and red, representing floating clouds, snow, vegetation and other features of the earth's atmosphere and surface. It has been suggested that a high tower painted black and built on an alkali plain, and a gigantic white screen arranged so that it might periodically conceal and reveal the tower and produce a winking effect, could be seen by Martian astronomers. This suggestion was made ten years ago by Professor R. W. Wood, but it never has got beyond the suggestive phase.

The People on Mars.
Interest in speculations on life as it may be lived on Mars is not confined to the astronomical, but extends to persons who know and care little about that science except so far as it may bring support to their wildest imaginings. It has been indulged in by adventurous intellects almost if not quite from Chaldean days, and Mars has, both in astronomy and philosophy, absorbed more attention than any other planet. The beings on Mars are not necessarily judged to be souls, that is men like earth men endowed with spirit in the sense of self-consciousness. A meeting between men and Martians was judged by the ancients as one sure to take place, and when it did to be attended by the most ludicrous absurdities if not with clashes that would result in the annihilation of one or the other.

It was, perhaps, the dilution of this ancient fear that set the mind of H. G. Wells to work on the book "War of the Worlds," in which Martians descended with earth men to this work of the imagination the Martians are supposed to exist as instinctive, essentially intellectual beings, far removed from beasts, but not self-knowing, or in other words, not endowed with soul and its restraining conscience. To say that this race is evil, essentially, might be too gross a statement, but to mix with them, whether in peace or war, should seem a danger to be avoided. A race without conscience could not but spread a deadly miasma, for who shall dare measure what spiritual influences might not arise out of the collective evil wills of wrecked beings?

Dr. Todd, then, in his titanic effort to bring about a meeting between Martians and men, were it but a long, distant conversation, may be inviting disaster on his fellow men. This thought might deter him or it might raise up fanatics (persons who look upon phenomena without brains to investigate them) who would wreck his balloon in order to stop him. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose either the danger of the mad attempt to avert it, for to most of us these investigations are interesting merely as intellectual excursions. The associations which must have given rise to such conceptions as lead the astronomers across the cosmogony are the sources of interest which they inspire. They exhibit, through what the imagination will urge man to do, as in this instance to build a balloon and defy gravitation or any other natural law, the idea of power in the will.

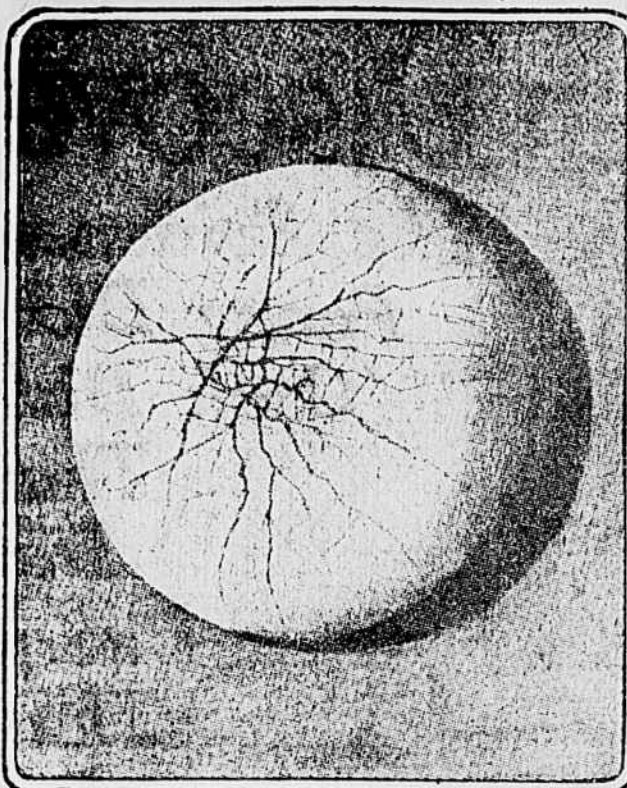
As mortals we like this exhibition of grandiose imagination; it draws us, we think, a little nearer to immortals. In that striving to be other than poor, weak denizens of earth we like to know all things, and we particularly prefer to be told of the knowledge we possess rather than of the ignorance we suffer.

PROF. PICKERING, OF HARVARD SUGGESTED THAT A HUGE MIRROR BE MOUNTED, TO SWING SO THAT IT CAN REFLECT THE SUN'S RAYS TO MARS.
The sky of Mars seems to be always or nearly always clear, in every climate and in every zone. It never is covered, as the earth generally is, with vast cloud areas, obliterating the continents and oceanic features, but it shows occasionally a thin veil of mist or fog, rather than rain giving clouds. These and other characteristics of our neighbor were discussed by Mr. Lowell in his volume on Mars and were drawn from his observations through the 24-inch Clark telescope during the opposition of the planet in 1896-1897.

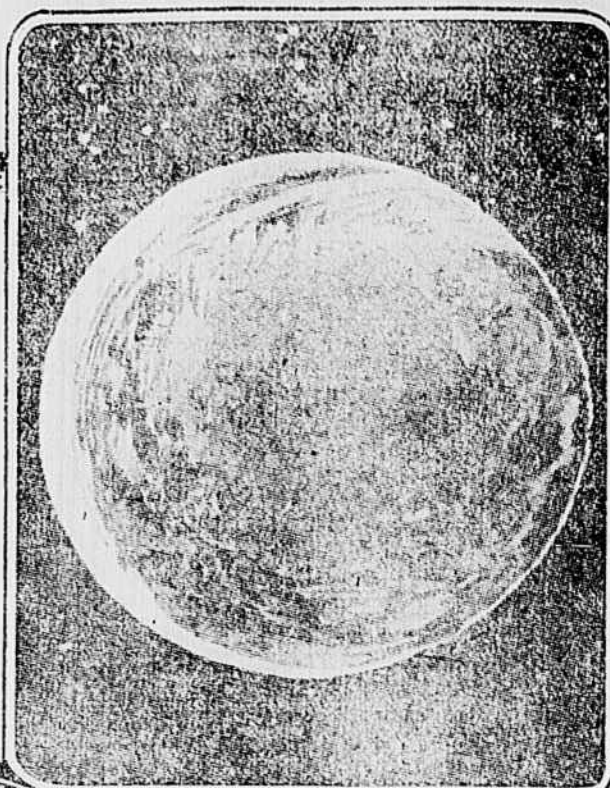
While fully one-third of the surface

Science's Remark

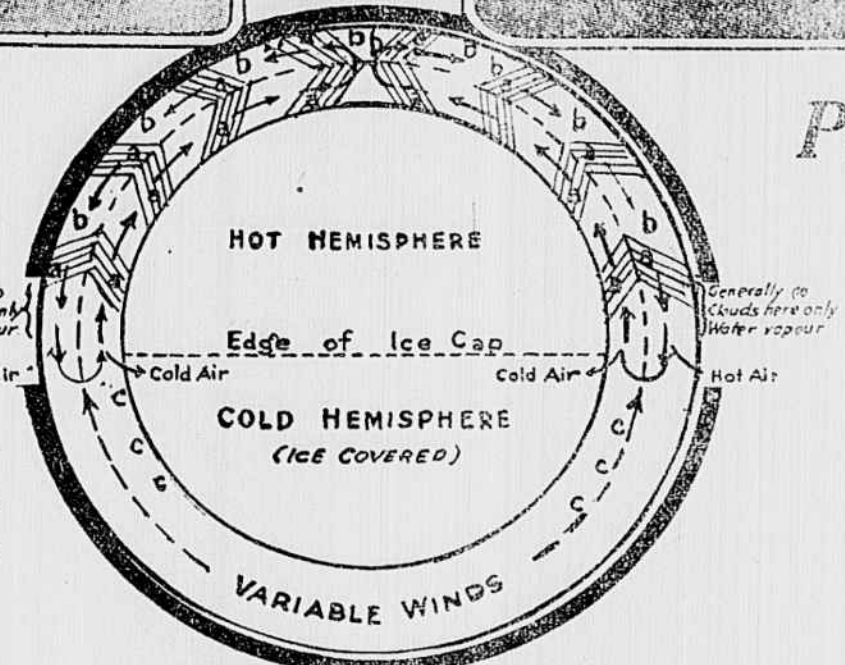
The Cosmic Epic of a World That Turns Always One Face to the Sun and the Other Toward Cold Black Space-- And the Reasons for Supposing Intelligent Creatures Exist There Who by Gigantic Pumping Works Have Raised a Life-Saving Parasol Over Their Planet



Astronomical Drawings of the Two Faces of Venus from Telescopic Photographs and Other Data.



A Diagram by Professor Housden illustrating his theory of wind circulation on the Planet Venus. (b) Shows the Higher Hot Winds and (c) the Lower Cold Winds These Meeting Over the Enormous System of Irrigation, Which He Suggests Covers the Sunlit Face, Produce the Protecting Envelope of Clouds



THE mystery of life on the other worlds that accompany our sun is one that has long absorbed science and stimulated the imagination of us earth dwellers. Is our world the only habitation of intelligent life? There is much reason for believing that intelligent life exists on Mars, with its mysterious canals. Now science makes the astonishing assertion that life probably also exists on the planet Venus.

It draws a picture of a world that turns always the same face toward the sun, just as our moon turns the same face toward the earth. It shows a race of intelligent creatures, probably shaped somewhat like man, that originated in the slender zone between the black ice-covered side that continually faces outer space, and the side, wind-swept, dry and scorching under the rays of perpetual sun.

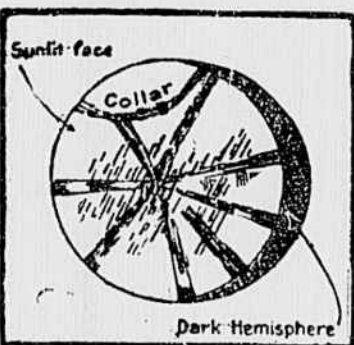
It believes that certain markings, long familiar

to astronomers, are not gigantic cracks in the surface of Venus—cracks caused by the sun's heat, just as a mud ball exposed to the sun cracks—but water courses through which pour gigantic streams from a ring of enormous pumping stations that surround the glacier mountains which mark the boundary of Venus's dark side. These water courses comprise an irrigation project that makes the greatest of earth's infinitesimal in its insignificance.

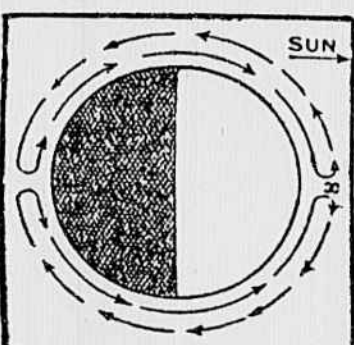
Pouring the flood from the melting ice over the sun-baked desert, the intelligent dwellers on Venus raise through evaporation a gigantic cloud that not only shields them from the sun, but turns the desert into what is probably a tropical paradise.

Literally, to live the Venusians have raised a parasol over a planet.

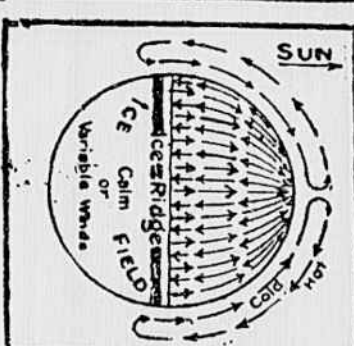
On this page are given the reasons for this astonishing assertion of science and Professor Garrett P. Serviss comments upon the discoveries.



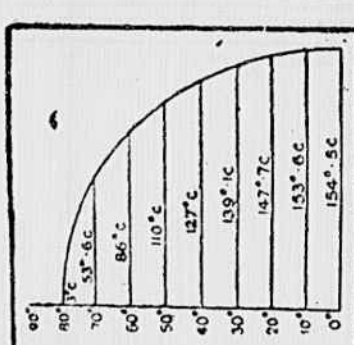
(Fig. 1) Lowell's Diagram of the Collar of Venus and the Markings Which Are Thought to Be Artificial Water Courses.



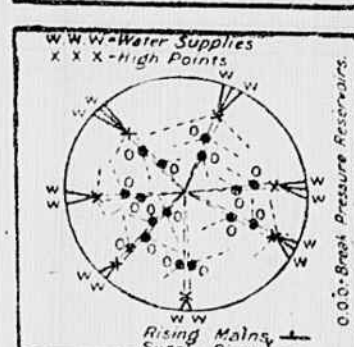
(Fig. 2) Lowell's Idea of Air Circulation on Venus.



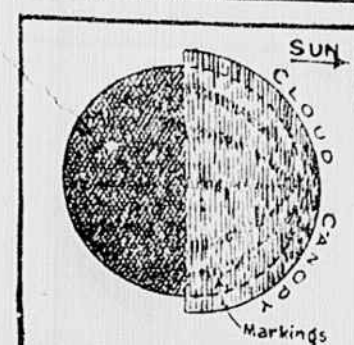
(Fig. 3) Professor Housden's Idea of Air Circulation



Housden's Diagram of the Scale of Temperatures on the Sunny Side of the Planet.



(Fig. 5) Diagram illustrating Professor Housden's Theory of the Venusian Pumping System.



(Fig. 6) How the Markings on Venus Are Seen Through the Cloud Canopy.

(The following is from "Is Venus Inhabited?" a pamphlet by Prof. C. H. Housden, British Astronomical Society, published by Longmans, Green & Co., London.)

IN this are put forward for consideration some theories formed with regard to the probable physical condition of Venus, from a study of recorded observations of the planet and of its surface markings.

The views advanced herein will doubtless, at first reading, appear somewhat startling, as they postulate the probable existence of intelligent life on our neighbor world. The arguments on which they are based will, nevertheless, it is hoped, be found to be sound and the deductions therefrom reasonable.

The diameter of Venus is about 7630 miles, and its density but just inferior to that of our earth, 0.82 to 1. The planet thus much resembles our own dwelling place in size and mass and, therefore, probably in its admitted atmospheric equipment.

According to Dr. Lowell, the distinguished American astronomer, its physical condition must, however, be radically different.

From his study of Venus, and of its surface markings—which markings he finds are very faint, but nevertheless ascertainable and keep an invariable position to one another—he has come to the following conclusions with regard to the planet:

It always turns the same face to the sun, its dark hemisphere must in consequence be intensely cold and the sunlit one an arid desert.

The amount of water vapor which can be spectroscopically detected overlying its sunlit face is small.

The Venusian atmosphere is a cloudless but probably a dust-laden one.

The planet's high albedo, or power of reflecting 92 per cent of incident light, is due to its cloudless but dust-charged atmosphere; and finally—

All we know on earth as life is, for the above reasons, unlikely thereon.

It appears probable, however, as is shown later on, that the planet's actual physical condition may in some respects differ from the foregoing outline thereof.

The surface markings of Venus are, Dr. Lowell finds, somewhat peculiar in character; they are generally, if somewhat roughly and too markedly, indicated in Figure One, which has been prepared from a consideration of his published views of the planet when it is nearest the earth. It will be seen from this illustration that these markings consist of—

Finger-like shadings running in spoke-wise fashion from the planet's bright terminator toward the centre of the illuminated disc.

Some further shaded areas around this centre, and—

A sort of collar round the southern cusp, or finger-like markings are strongest and widest near the terminator, where their width is about 500 miles as scaled from Dr. Lowell's drawings.

(The existence of such markings has been generally confirmed by the Mercury and Venus section of the British Astronomical Association, vide Annual Report for 1913-1914, page 501).

Dr. Lowell suggests in "The Evolution of Worlds," that as the aerial circulation of

Venus is—on the assumption that the planet always turns the same face to the sun—most probably somewhat as illustrated in Figure Two, the planet's surface would be swept by winds of hurricane power, flowing across the terminator of the sunlit face from the dark to the sun-illuminated hemisphere, the marks of whose rush might well be discernible as the finger-like markings even across the great distance which separates Venus from our earth when the planet is nearest.

As this theory does not, however, afford any explanation of the planet's other markings and, moreover, does not appear to be in other ways sufficiently full, an alternative one is, therefore, now advanced.

In the first place air rushing inward to a central point where the barometric pressure is low would not progress in direct lines, but would have a spiral inflow. In the next place, to scour the planet's surface with finger-like markings by an inflow of air from its terminator, the force of the uprush of air at the centre of the sunlit face would have to be very great indeed, for in Venus we have to deal with a globe whose diameter is close on 7,650 miles, and which has, in consequence, a circumference of about 24,000 miles.

For the air to rush across the dividing line between the dark and bright hemispheres at even forty miles an hour, the uprush at the centre of the bright hemisphere and, what is more, the down-flow at the centre of the dark hemisphere, would have to reach the very great velocity of well over 1,000 miles per hour. No such general high velocity in air movements has been recorded on our own earth, whose atmosphere is probably similar to that of Venus. Wind velocities even in violent hurricanes, which are clearly due to local causes, but seldom exceed 100 miles per hour.

To help us form some conclusions with regard to the general probable circulation of the atmosphere of Venus a short review of conditions regulating the systematic flow of air on earth will perhaps be of assistance.

Owing to the heated condition of earth's equatorial regions, or from some other cause, the air immediately overlying them rises. This causes, to replace the air thus displaced, a flow of air equatorward from the direction of the poles. This flow of air, the rotation of the earth on its axis converts into northeasterly trade winds north of the equator and southeasterly trade winds south of it. The heated air rising in the equatorial regions flows over these trade winds in directions of the Poles to begin with, to be, owing again to the earth's rotation, diverted into southwesterly winds north of the equator and northwesterly ones south of it. But these latter air currents do not, however, get as far as the polar regions—north or south. They are checked by running into a colder atmosphere and one having a smaller circumference, and are brought down to the earth's surface in about latitude 30 degrees to 40 degrees north and south, thence to flow back again as surface currents equatorward.

The regular flow of air above outlined is replaced by a region of variable wind between these latitudes north or south and the corresponding poles.

Something of the same kind, it would appear, very probably takes place on Venus also, but owing to no great change in temperature being met with until the dividing line between the illuminated and dark hemispheres is crossed, and owing to the upper air currents flowing into regions having an ever-increasing circumference until this dividing line is crossed, it is very likely that they do not come to the surface of Venus until a gridding circle a short distance within the planet's dark hemisphere is reached.

The general flow of air on the planet being thus, it is suggested, somewhat as shown in Figure 3, in which the lengths of the arrows indicate decreasing and increasing velocities. The directions of flow would also probably have a more spiral set than

that indicated in the picture.

The effect of such an air circulation would be the same as that of the circulation suggested by Dr. Lowell. All moisture would in time be evaporated from the planet's hemisphere exposed to perpetual sunshine and would be deposited as ice on the planet's dark hemisphere. This deposit of ice would, however, most probably be greatest and thickest at a short distance inside the outer boundary of the dark hemisphere as illustrated in Figure 3.

We should thus have in the planet's dark hemisphere a vast ice field with a more or less connected series of glaciers along its outer edge and at no great distance from the planet's ever illuminated face. This series of glaciers would be of an unknown but not great width; it would, however, have a total face length of close upon 24,000 miles. The ice composing these glaciers would, under the action of gravity, and also probably under the influence of the hot currents of descending air, be forced down existing valleys into the sunlit face or at any rate into a temperature of over 32 degrees Fahrenheit, there to melt and flow down the glacier valleys as water.

It is clear, however, that next the melting ice there would be a strip of land 24,000 miles long, and at least 1,000 miles wide, comprising an area of twenty-four million square miles on which water would be always available and the temperature of which would range from 32 degrees Fahrenheit to 122 degrees Fahrenheit. On this strip of the planet's surface life, as we know it on Earth, would consequently be possible if the Venusian atmosphere is similar in composition to our own, as is very likely the case. This much can be inferred on general grounds without a consideration of any of the planet's markings. Markings, however, as we have seen, there are, and we may learn something further from studying them.

Imagine now an enterprising race in occupation of this narrow strip of Venus's surface and desirous of extending the area of their domain. At their back the inhabitants thereof would have an inexhaustible ice field which, if not melting off sufficiently quickly naturally, could be artificially melted to any desired extent, thus providing a practically unlimited supply of fresh water of which they could make use in the reclamation of the outlying arid areas.

This water could not, on account of rapid evaporation, be carried in open channels very far into the lands it is desired to reclaim. It could, however, be carried forward by gravitation down the perhaps circuitous valleys in which the water flows in covered pipes or conduits to any desired points therein a good deal lower than the points at which the flowing water is available.

To raise it economically out of the valleys to the planet's higher lands, it would be necessary to pump it up to them.

If it is desired to pump the water out to some point near the centre of the illuminated disc on much the same level as the source of supply the simplest and most economical method would be to carry the line of pipes which would be needed for such a purpose in the easiest direct line over hill and dale.

One possible and economical system for the distribution of water through pipes to a small, circular area from low-lying sources of supply situated at different points on its circumference would be that illustrated in Figure Five. If the quantity of water to be so pumped and distributed is great, the number of pipes needed for its conveyance would, to begin with, be large, their number being gradually reduced as a portion of the water flowing through them is distributed to the lower-lying areas by means of pipes under static pressure taking off from the high points passed over by the main line of pipes.

A comparison of Figure Five with Figure One suggests that water is probably so distributed over the sunlit face of Venus; and that also in very large quantities, and thus

postulates the existence of intelligent life on the planet.

One result of such a distribution of water over the planet's bright hemisphere would be rapid evaporation therefrom or from the vegetation produced thereby.

The evaporation would be greatest where the heat is greatest, that is, at the centre of the planet's sunlit face, and would gradually decrease toward its circumference. Such evaporation would probably result in the formation of a cloud cap of some sort over the planet's bright hemisphere somewhat as shown in Figure Six. Through the narrow openings in this cloud canopy the dark markings of the planet would show faintly. The density of this cloud cap over each square unit of the sunlit hemisphere would gradually get less and less pronounced the greater the distance toward the terminator from the centre of the illuminated disc. This would account for the increasing faintness of all Venusian markings from the bright terminator outward.

Now, if it can be shown from other evidence that such a cloud cap does probably cover Venus's sunlit face, it is only a reasonable assumption that it has been produced by water regularly distributed over the planet's sunlit disc in the manner already suggested—by being pumped, from where it is available, from the planet's sunlit terminator, through water-tight pipes or conduits in the directions indicated by the fingerlike markings and distributed from these pipes or conduits over the areas covered by these markings as well as over other shaded areas to be seen on Venus; the fingerlike markings and other shaded areas being thus the planet's artificially irrigated lands dimly seen through a perpetual veil of dense cloud (See Figure Six).

To secure the continued existence of such a cloud canopy, water must in some way be regularly supplied to the sun-illuminated hemisphere, and this could only, it is suggested, be effected by its being pumped to suitable localities from water supplies which are very probably obtainable from the vast ice-fields of the planet's dark hemisphere.

The fingerlike markings reaching in from the terminator would appear to indicate the directions and localities in which the water is so pumped.

The collar round the Southern cusp can be explained by the existence here of a group of high mountains, the water flowing thereof collecting at the foot of such mountain group, and being there used in part for local irrigation and in part pumped on toward the centre of the illuminated disc along the fingerlike markings leading from this collar (Figure 1).

These Venusian fingerlike markings are thus very probably similar in some ways to the "Canals of Mars." In both cases the markings may well indicate the directions in which water is being pumped a long distance for the purpose of irrigation through groups of pipes. On Venus there is a large and continuous drain on the water being so pumped, hence the markings gradually decrease in width the further they go. On Mars, on the contrary, the drain for local use on the water carried in its pipes is very small until the service reservoirs, from which the planet's extensive blue-green areas are possibly irrigated by a vast system of irrigation pipes under the static pressure, are reached. The Martian canals are therefore of the same width throughout.

One set of markings would thus appear to corroborate the other. On each planet a fight for existence, but with in each case a different object in view, would appear to be in progress. On Mars the conservation for irrigation of a scanty water supply, or Venus the irrigation from a plentiful, but readily evaporable, water supply of portions of its sunlit hemisphere, resulting in the formation over this face of a more or less continuous cloud canopy helping to temper the great heat to which it would otherwise be subjected.

Behind both systems may be perceived the working of a high order of intelligence.

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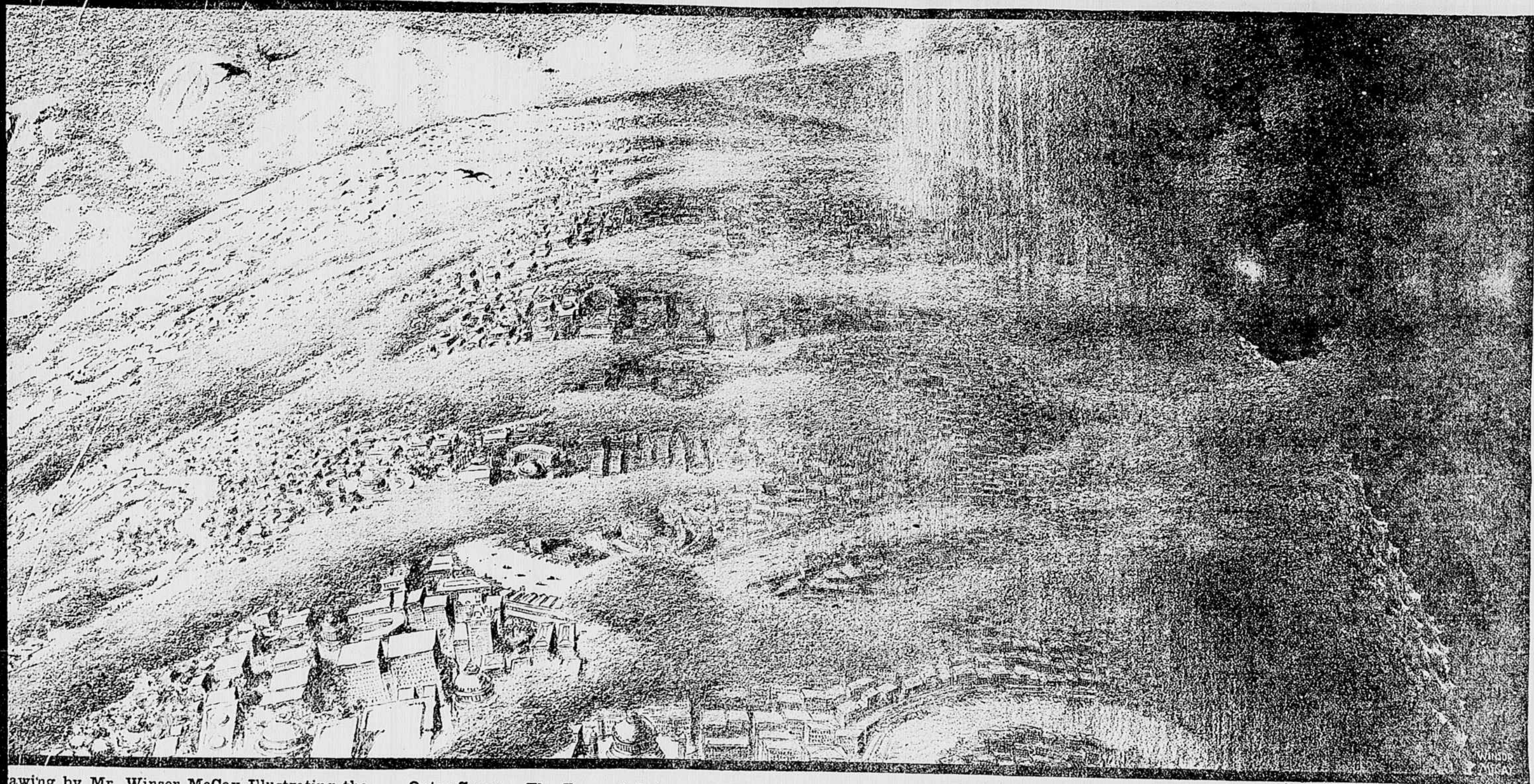
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The Evidence That The Planet Venus is Inhabited



Painting by Mr. Winsor McCay Illustrating the
 Venus as Astronomical Science Now Believes Them
 Right the Frozen Side Turned Perpetually to

Outer Space. The Zone of Rains and Melting Ice, with the
 Gigantic Pumping Stations Circling It, and Spreading Over the
 Other Side of the Planet the Cities of a Highly Intelligent Race

Which Has Solved Problems We May Some Day Face. To Con-
 vey the Scientific Idea of This Half-Frozen, Half-Baked Planet
 the Artist Has Been Forced to Make His Proportions Fantastic.

Inhabitants of Venus May Look Like—and What They Do to Live

By Garrett P. Serviss

period is 225 days (equal to its year), while the earth's is twenty-four hours, or one one-365th of its year.

How long it was, if ever, that Earth and Venus had the same rotation period we cannot tell, but it was probably long before they had cooled down sufficiently to have passed out of the plastic condition, because after that the bodily distortion would become almost negligible and only the ocean tides would be effective. Consequently Venus must have been practically in her present predicament ever since, by cooling off, she became a habitable globe.

All other living creatures must have developed under the conditions imposed by the existence of perpetual day on one side of the planet and perpetual night on the other. Over nearly all of each hemisphere the sun has always, since life began on Venus, been either continually visible or continually absent.

All these facts have an important bearing upon the forms of life which may be assumed to have sprung up on Venus. On the earth the variations of climate have produced enormous results upon the evolution of both plant and animal life, and upon their distribution over the planet. On Venus much greater stability of conditions must have prevailed, resulting in a steeper and more continuous development, and probably in a greater fixity of species.

The fact that the force of gravity is but slightly less upon Venus than upon the earth is a strong argument in favor of the assumption that the forms of life there may not, in general features, differ greatly from those on our planet, as far as magnitude is concerned. The maximum size of animals and of trees is limited by the force of gravity. If, as some observations have indicated, the atmosphere of Venus is considerably more dense than that of the earth, then the proportion of flying life may be larger than with us.

But if the atmosphere is more dense, either its quantity must be greater, or its composition must differ from ours, by containing heavier gases. With smaller weight and denser air nearly all living beings on Venus, except the most bulky, might be natural flyers. This might result in the evolution of the highest brain power taking place in the line of the birds instead of that of the quadrupeds, and the analogue of man on Venus would then be a creature with wings. The vast circulation of air between the hot and cold hemispheres would not be opposed to this supposition, for, as Mr. Housden shows, the force and rapidity of the winds over the large part of the illuminated hemisphere need not be very great.

But for the sake of simplicity of comparison, let us assume that the air density on Venus is practically the same as on the earth. This is Mr. Housden's view. Then the larger part of the animal life must be confined to the surface. It may be conceived as existing in three principal types.

In the first place, the torrid circle, in the middle of the disk under the sun, being arid, may never have contained any life other than such forms as the desert parts of the earth have produced. But the earth's deserts have

not always been what they now are, while Venus's great circular desert, say two thousand miles in diameter, has remained what it is for countless millions of years. There, then, evolution has ever proceeded in the same direction.

The environment has not changed, but the forms of life have adjusted themselves more and more perfectly to their surroundings, and a set of beings has been developed differing in their nature from the inhabitants of other parts of Venus far more than the creatures of any portion of the earth differ from their contemporaries.

The torrid circle of Venus may be conceived as the home of extraordinary monsters, since terrestrial experience shows that desert conditions produce grotesque and monstrous forms. Reptilian life of the desert type, such as the plesiosaurus Gila Monsters, may have developed to a degree hardly imaginable to us. It may even have attained gigantic size, always within gravitational limits—so as to rival in that respect the creatures of the age of reptiles on the earth.

At the same time the vegetation may have followed a similar line, carrying the cactus genus, with all its bizarre and hideous forms, relieved by strange, huge blossoms of staring color, to a degree of development almost beyond belief. Thus, the very centre of Venus may be a nightmare land of horrors from which the boldest explorer would shrink.

Outside of this, circling it with a ring 2,000 miles broad and, centrally, 16,000 miles in circuit, lies a zone, passing from high tropical to low-temperate conditions, and inhabited by types of life suitable to such climates as prevail between the West Indies and Alaska, or between India and Siberia. With the aid of the gigantic system of irrigation imagined by Mr. Housden, but perhaps with no other aid than that of the influence producing the cloud canopy, all of this region may be conceived as habitable by creatures possessing a physical organization more or less resembling ours.

If we try to imagine what the inhabitants of Venus are like we are justified in thinking that nature's many experiments on the earth have fairly demonstrated that the human form, in its main features, is the best for intellectual beings. So we may assume that the form of the Venusians is human-like, with important modifications. An upright attitude would have the same advantages there as here. Brains concentrated in a head commandingly placed at the summit of the body would be as effective an arrangement on Venus as on the earth. The head is in the watchtower of the body, and in it centre all the nerve lines, as well as the supreme governing force. Limbs divided into two classes, one for locomotion and the other for manipulation of objects, or for work, is an ideal plan. But the details may be greatly varied. And many new functions may be added.

Venus lies deeper in the sun's electric field than the earth does. Electric forms of energy should be more intense there. The planet may be more powerfully magnetized. This would affect the bodies and the brains of the inhabitants.

The cloudy canopy may serve as a vast condenser, which reacts upon the surface of the planet beneath. In it the solar energies are collected and redistributed. It is a sort of diffused sun, a shell of power enclosing the planet. We know from experiment the magical effects that electricity sometimes produces upon living things, as for instance in stimulating plant growth. Under the influence of Venus's electrified canopy we may suppose that the inhabitants not only attain a more generous stature than ours—which would be permissible on account of the slighter force of gravity there—but that their nervous energies are superior, and consequently their mental force, while they may have developed senses unknown to us.

They may perceive electricity as we perceive light and sound, by means of organs adapted to such a purpose. These organs would centre, like those of our higher senses, in the head. They may, truly, speak with "electro-magnetic voices," heard round their world. Living submerged in an electric atmosphere, radiations, like the mysterious "odde force" that some speculative experimenters have ascribed to human beings, may pass between them, serving not only for communication of thought, but having also a dynamic quality, like the "vital" force imagined in Bulwer Lytton's story of "The Coming Race."

They might paralyze an invader of their world by a single glance. Revolvers and machine guns would be powerless against them. Instead of, or in addition to, eyes with lenses for concentrating light rays and forming images on the retinal nerves, they may have electrical organs capable either of blasting an enemy with resistless power or fascinating them by mysterious radiations.

They may perceive their surroundings electrically as we perceive ours visually. But electrical perception would be more penetrating than perception based upon light. It might pierce to the very centre of things. It might read thought itself, since thought is a cell-force.

What would such a being look like? Tall, finely proportioned, handsome, combining the bodily qualities of Apollo, Jupiter and Adonis, he would possess powers apparently supernatural. In a world thrilling, on account of its nearness to the sun, with strange energies, the Venusian may have attained the dream of our speculative minds by laying his hand upon interatomic force. In that case there is hardly a limit to what he may do in the way of mechanical achievement. He would be a living battery. Aerial navigation would be as simple as walking to him.

Recall the old Greek idea of Jupiter launching the thunderbolts from his uplifted hand: It is strange that a similar idea has haunted the human imagination from the beginning of history. We see it in the ancient conception of Jehovah and in every representation of a divine being that has ever been formed. This conception must have had its origin in an innate consciousness that the human organism possesses undeveloped or obsolescent powers infinitely transcending those which it ordi-

narily exercises, and that it needs only a suitable environment for their manifestation. Suppose that such an environment is afforded by the peculiar conditions prevailing on the planet Venus; then in that world, at least on the sunward side, the human-like inhabitants may be realizations of the Greek demi-gods.

Venus may be in the mythologic age, the age of our Hercules, our Theseus, that age to which Plato dimly looked back, when men walked the earth like gods. Our science smiles at Plato and his speculations—But, then, Plato would smile at our science.

If Plato had this problem of Venus to solve he would perhaps say: "In that world now prevail conditions which once existed on the earth, though less perfectly here than there. The earth, too, formerly had its shell of power, which thrilled its inhabitants with energies now unknown. All of man's powers and qualities are drawn from his surroundings. If the surroundings change he changes. I should expect to meet half-divine men on Venus. It is an Atlantis in the sky, more wonderful than the one that our western ocean swallowed. It is filled with magnificent cities, gleaming with palaces and adorned with art indescribable."

But on the night hemisphere of Venus the picture must be different. There, except along the borders, where a conflict of winds prevails and mountains of ice may be piled up, there is a canopy of brilliant, never-setting stars instead of one of impenetrable clouds. But, owing to the intense electrification of the planet, the skies may glow with flickering lights, resembling our aurora borealis, and thus the night may be more luminous than night upon the earth. The cold must be intense, though more or less mitigated by atmospheric conditions.

The inhabitants of this world of darkness, of cold, of electric glows, and of starlight (Venus has no moon), may still be intelligent creatures, though of a lower grade than those on the sunlit side. The simple presence of an abundant atmosphere is enough to warrant the assumption that the dark hemisphere is not necessarily lifeless, like our airless moon. To guard against the effects of low temperature we may suppose that they possess a natural covering of thick fur, such as the Eskimos artificially furnish themselves with, and skins less sensitive to cold than ours. All this is physiologically possible.

So, too, it is possible that they may have electric organs, both of the light-producing kind like the inhabitants of the deep sea, and of a dynamic quality such as those of the torpedo, or electric eel. Living under different conditions they may, though possessing intelligence, differ from their contemporaries of the sunward hemisphere in bodily form. Their life may be largely underground, like that of many insects. With suitable limbs they could form subterranean cities, like the branching burrows of moles or of ants.

It is not necessary to assume that the entire dark hemisphere of Venus is coated with ice.

Very little moisture is carried from the sunward side into the interior of the dark side. Most of it is condensed into ice and snow along the border. Toward the centre the air may be dry and the soil nearly free from ice.

The lower specific gravity, or relative weight, bulk for bulk, of Venus (only four-fifths that of the earth) is an indication of the possible existence of vast caverns in its crust, and these would be of immense advantage to the insect-like giants of the dark side by furnishing them with natural places of refuge and of residence. Here light-producing organs combined with organs of sight would be of the utmost use. Their caverns and burrows would glow with mystic illumination like that formed by self-luminous creatures in the recesses of the ocean's bottom. Magnify a thousand times or more one of the deep-sea animals that our dredges bring up, with movable stalks proceeding from the head and bearing phosphorescent knobs, and you would have a terrifying image of such a creature as may inhabit the dark caverns of Venus.

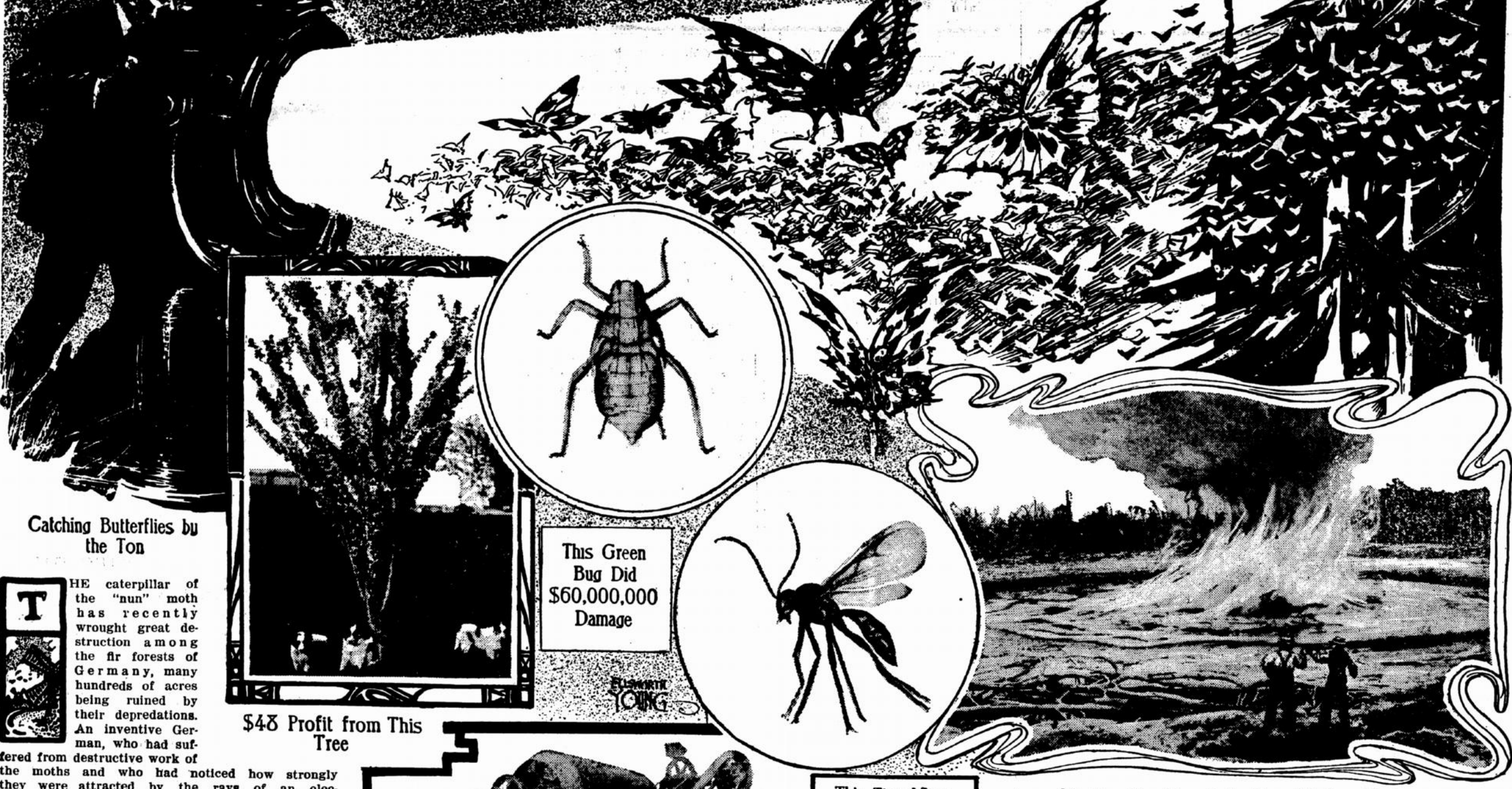
But what about vegetation? We are apt to think that vegetable life is impossible without sunlight, but it is not so. There are forms of plants on the earth that grow without sunlight. We know from experiment that electricity can stimulate plant growth. Some forms of plants also endure and flourish in great cold. An alteration in the composition of the atmosphere would revolutionize things in that respect, so that we are not compelled to exclude vegetation from the dark side of Venus, and especially might it flourish in subterranean regions. In their underground cities the inhabitants could cultivate gardens, even if the surface of the planet outside be entirely unsuited to sustain vegetable life.

But there is another aspect of this question of life conditions on the dark side of Venus which has already been briefly referred to, viz., the effect of a different composition of the air. It is known that a relatively slight increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would greatly increase the temperature on a planet. Even where there was no direct radiation from the sun there would be an accumulation of heat from the planet itself, and this could not escape through an atmosphere strongly charged with carbon dioxide as fast as it was produced from the interior of the planet. So, notwithstanding the perpetual night, the dark side of Venus may not be so extremely cold as may at first sight appear. At the same time the abundance of carbon dioxide would be very favorable to plant growth, without necessarily interfering with animal life, which could easily be adjusted to it, as it evidently was in the carboniferous age on the earth. Still, however we put it, life on Venus's night hemisphere must be unique in its forms and conditions.

It might be asked, why if the higher class of Venus's inhabitants are in possession of a control over interatomic energies, they have not communicated with the earth. Perhaps they have been doing so for centuries, but we have not recognized their signals.

NEW WONDERS OF MEN AND NATURE

By Henry M. Hyde



Catching Butterflies by the Ton

THE caterpillar of the "nun" moth has recently wrought great destruction among the fir forests of Germany, many hundreds of acres being ruined by their depredations. An inventive German, who had suffered from destructive work of the moths and who had noticed how strongly they were attracted by the rays of an electric arc light, recently devised a spectacular method of capturing and killing the pests on a wholesale scale.

On the tower of the city hall in Zittau, Saxony, which city is entirely surrounded by great fir forests, he set up an electric searchlight of great candle power. Immediately below the light he installed a suction fan. Then, on a dark night, he turned the searchlight into the depths of the forest. Out of the thick woods came hundreds of thousands of the destructive moths, flying in an unbroken procession along the path of light which led them to the top of the city hall tower. There, as they approached closely to the source of illumination, they were caught by the suction fan and drawn in to destruction. On one occasion more than 400,000 "nun" moths were thus destroyed in an evening. The same ingenious process is to be adopted wherever forests or orchards are greatly damaged by night-flying insects.

FROM the irrigated lands of the great northwest come stories of profit from a single acre of land, which may well make the average owner of gold mine stock envious. More than once the annual crop of apples from an irrigated orchard has averaged above \$1,000 an acre. Pears have netted double this amount. Cherries grown on such trees as the one shown above bring, in good years, \$1,200 an acre. Last May, A. C. Carter, living near Spokane, sold cherries from a single tree, such as is pictured, for \$48. E. V. Martin of Wenatchee, sold 2,800 boxes of tomatoes from one acre, making a net profit of \$700. Though it takes hard work, good judgment and good luck to get a thousand dollars an acre from a single season's crop, people everywhere should be interested in the fact that by modern, intensive methods of farming, more money can be made from a suburban lot than from many an old-time quarter section.

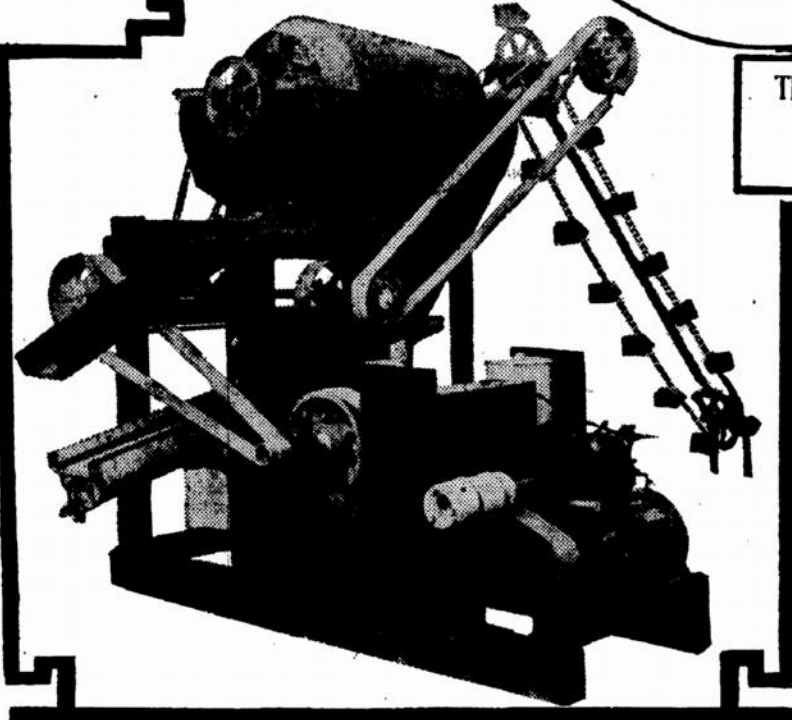
THE tiny wasp shown enlarged in the illustration, last year saved the farmers of Kansas and the southwest something like \$60,000,000. The favorite breeding place of this wasp is the body of the microscopic green bug, which in 1906 and 1907 did terrific damage to the wheat crop in Kansas and adjacent states. Prof. S. J. Hunter of the Kansas State Agricultural college, discovered that the little wasp was the green bug's most determined and destructive enemy. He collected millions of eggs and sent them out all over the state to farmers who applied for help when the green bug pest appeared. As a result the green

\$48 Profit from This Tree

This Green Bug Did \$60,000,000 Damage

This Tiny Wasp Destroys the Green Bug

Wasting Gas Enough to Run All New York



Will Turn Deserts Into Gold Mines

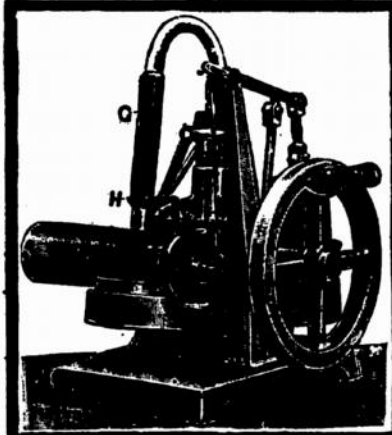
bugs were practically destroyed and a full wheat crop was reaped. The year before this destruction the green bug destroyed wheat to the estimated value of \$60,000,000.

THE somewhat complicated piece of machinery above is going to create a revolution in the gold mining industry. Heretofore it has been impossible to work many promising placer deposits because of the fact that no water was available. The new machine gets the gold out of mine waste, sand and gravel, without the aid of a drop of water. With it in use, dirt running as low as 50 cents a yard can be handled with a good profit. It will help to dot the dry deserts of the southwest with mining camps.

THE whims of a bride should, of course, always be respected. But when on the day before her bridal morn, a young woman of East St. Louis announced that she would not be married unless she could move directly into a brand new home of her own, the problem seemed a difficult one. Fortunately her pro-



House Built in One Day



Cheap Ice Maker for Every Kitchen

pective husband was a man of resource. He purchased a lot over night, called in an enterprising contractor and at seven o'clock of the

Caddo gas and oil fields near Shreveport, La.—gas enough to furnish light, heat and power for all the homes and great business enterprises of Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans. The illustration shows the largest well in this field. Its crater covers an area of two acres and the gas rushes up from the depths of the earth in such force and volume, that it has been found utterly impossible to control it. For months the gas has been burning, the flames leaping more than a hundred feet in the air. Sometimes when the pressure is at its greatest, birds flying over at a great height are killed by the rising fumes and on several occasions the glow in the sky has been visible from a distance of 50 miles. There is said to be a standing offer of \$15,000 for any one who can successfully put a cap on this well.

THE bottom cut illustrates a newly invented English ice machine. It is worked by hand and requires so little power that a child can easily operate it. The machine is sold at retail for less than \$50, and in little more than half an hour sufficient ice can be frozen to serve the purposes of the average family. Once people realize the danger they are running in using ice cut from ponds and lakes, which are often full of disease contamination, the household ice machine will doubtless prove popular.

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Earth Beings Cannot Live in Climate of Mars

By Capt. Ellis D. Morson

NONE thing only is undisputed about the climate of Mars, and it is that if we were transported there we should instantly die. How far this incontrovertible fact is compatible with forms of intelligent life such as we know nothing of is a matter on which Prof. Lowell is not in agreement with the larger number of astronomers who have had opportunities of observing Mars. Let us, however, before inquiring where the observer of Flagstaff observatory, Arizona, differs from those astronomers whom he has called the "gifted objectors who have not seen the canals," set down points on which the larger number of astronomers are in agreement. In the first place there are distinct markings on Mars. These markings have been known for a very long time, and have been mapped by many observers since Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer, announced certain peculiarities about them 30 years ago. A point of which Lowell makes a great deal is that these maps all coincide very closely in setting down the places where the lines on Mars appear, and in tracing the directions which these lines take. It is hardly necessary to say that the lines appear to nearly all observers as straight lines.

A new question, however, now arises: The question of the trustworthiness of "seeing." If one imagines an astronomer—not very exacting about the quantity of oxygen necessary for his support—setting up a telescope on Mars to point at the earth, we shall have to allow that he would not see very much. Our dense atmosphere, with the singular watery envelope that it is suspected of possessing at great heights, would reflect

so much of the sunlight falling on us; the masses of clouds of the "wine dark seas" would add so much to the dazzling impression, that hardly in the course of a long life would the Martian astronomer be able to glimpse every part of the earth. It is otherwise with Mars. Just as it is said that every nation has the newspapers it deserves, so every planet has the atmosphere it can hold. In oxygen, in nitrogen, in hydrogen, in every gas, the particles, the molecules of the gas are ever striving to fly away into space at speeds of thousands of miles a second. The lighter the gas the greater the speed; and the only thing that keeps an atmosphere in place is the pull which the planet's weight or gravity exerts. It is because the moon is so light in weight that it fails to hold any perceptible atmosphere at all. The planet Mars is in many ways midway in characteristics between the moon and the earth; but it resembles the moon more than the earth in its falling grip on its gases. Its atmosphere is, therefore, very thin.

One consequence of this is that we see Mars very clearly. But we do not see it as clearly as we see the moon. Its atmosphere does not refract light to a very dazzling extent; and most astronomers believe that no clouds are ever seen floating on it. There are dusky veils on its disc, that cross it like flying shadows; but these are great dust-storms raised by tempests such as would eclipse the wildest tornado which ever raged on our modest planet; and there are apparitions which Lowell has identified as snowstorms such as sweep over a polar continent. In short, in spite of the clearness and lightness of the Martian atmosphere, "seeing Mars" has been described by an observer at Lowell's own observatory as "like looking at a Swiss landscape from a high Alp, with the summer clouds sweeping about one. Now the mist rolls away, revealing a bit of the valley, and shuts in again in a moment, while in some other spot the clouds break away and disclose a jagged summit or a portion of a shining glacier." It requires, therefore,

special astronomical aptitude both to see and to map the Martian "canals," and we need not be surprised that many astronomers criticize Lowell's estimate of the number of the canals as 426 and of the "oases" they join as 186.

What are these lines and spots—are they canals? Prof. Lowell and his assistants, Mr. Lampland and Mr. Slipher, express no doubt on the question; and up to a certain point they have very thoughtfully met objection after objection to their theory. It must be understood that no responsible person now denies that there are markings on Mars. What astronomers dispute is whether these markings are as numerous as Flagstaff observatory declares, and whether they are artificial in character. We may cite their number. Are they artificial? One argument in favor of their having been made by intelligent beings is that some of the lines appear to run parallel for hundreds of miles. The reality of this appearance was doubted. Mr. Lampland has photographed Mars, and there, real beyond doubt, on some of the tiny photographs no bigger than a pea, appear now and again double canals. Then there was the question of water. Was there water on Mars at all? Mr. Slipher has shown, by means of the spectroscopic, that there is water in the Martian atmosphere. If there is water in the atmosphere then Mars may be less cold than Lowell's opponents have declared, and the atmosphere itself more dense. If that be true then there may be water in these long lines which Lowell calls canals, and these canals may have been built by reasoning beings, who thus sought to irrigate their scorched and drying planet with water flowing from the polar snows.

That is the belief which Prof. Lowell once again asserts in "Mars as the Abode of Life," and he comes to his declaration with a vigor like the renewal he claims for the Martian spring. More than that, he threatens this stiff-necked generation of unbelievers. "Look at Mars," he says, "and you will see pictured the future of

your own earth, when, by the insensible flight of the gases of the atmosphere, seas, rivers and lakes alike will leave you, and nothing will remain but arid deserts and the wintry Arctic and Antarctic. Thence alone will you be able to derive moisture for the sustenance of the vegetation, which, in its turn, will sustain a more ethereal, wasted race of men; and, like the Martians, you, too, will have to build canals hundreds of thousands of miles long, employing all the resources of your engineering skill thus to keep your pallid life within you." It may be so, and in thirst the world may perish. But the theory is artificial, as Lowell would have us believe the canals. We cannot now examine all the objections to the superstructure of the theory; and we will only say this: That in theories of worlds as in theories of life it is inadvisable to seek other than the simplest explanations. On the surface of the earth and on the surface of the moon there has been volcanic action. On all planets, Mars included, there is a probability amounting to certainty that volcanic action has taken place or is taking place, and on Mars volcanic action would probably be more marked than on the earth. Volcanic cracks such as we know exist in the moon, though geologic time has obliterated most of them on the earth, probably exist on Mars, and the lines we see there are merely cracks in the surface, from which steam exudes and creates an annual darkening of vegetation in the spring time. On a smaller scale similar canals and similar growth have been noticed even in the airless moon.

In the island of Hawaii there are craters which by their slow welling action furnish us with the closest parallel that is known of the forms of craters in the moon. The volcanoes of the moon were not eruptive like Etna and Vesuvius, but were pits, in which, as in the volcano at Kilauwa, the lava welled up. In the moon there are long cracks, known as rills, of which one, the Ariadne rill, is some hundreds of miles in length. In the plains about the Hawaiian volcanoes are similar cracks on a small scale, up which steam rushes.

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE YOUNG

And for the Matter of That, It is Worth Heeding by "Children of Larger Growth."

"Strike the knot," said a man one day to his son, who, tired and weary, was leaning on his ax over a log which he had been trying to cleave. Then, looking at the log, the gentleman saw how the boy had hacked and chipped all around the knot with-

out hitting it. Taking the ax, he struck a few sharp blows on the knot and split the log without difficulty. Smiling, he returned the ax to his son, saying:

"Always strike the knot."

That was good advice. It is as good for you as it was to the boy to whom it was first given. It is a capital maxim to follow when you are in trouble. Have you a hard sum to do at school?

Have you got to face a difficulty? Are you leaving home to live for the first time among strangers? Strike the knot. Look your trouble in the eye, as the bold hunter looks in the face of the lion. Never shrink from a painful duty, but step right up to it and do it. Yes, strike the knot. Strike the knot, boys and girls, and you will always conquer your difficulties.—Montreal Herald.

A burglar may not be a man or iron nerve, but he is a man of steal.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS

Literary Shrines That Attract the Modern Pilgrim Who Travels in an Auto.

All manner of men and women are worshippers at literary shrines, even those of popular modern deities. Pierre Loti's house and that of Edmond Rostand are known of all winter birds of passage at Biarritz, and Americans from all the states have been known

to journey to the southeast of England expressly for the purpose of gazing at Mr. Kipling's coast-house at Burwash, at Henry James' house at Ely, or at Ellen Terry's cottage at Winchester.

Memories of Shelley, Byron, Browning and Landor crop up every once and again in the Italian tour by road or rail, but how many who have made the entrance to Italy via the Riviera

gateway have ever cast an eye on the modest little Chalet des Pins abutting on the Route d'Italie at Cap Martin, just after Monte Carlo, and before Menton is reached? Not many, doubtless. It is here that Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, the co-authors of the first winter rest house. How many good things in automobile fiction have been thought out and worked up here! This little corner of the Cote d'Azur has then a very welcome shrine for the literary motor pilgrim.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MISERY

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1938 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and today is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed.

If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge.

A NEW "FEAT."



"Mummy! Mummy! look, here's baby walking on his hind legs."

Shortcake.

The strawberry shortcake, I love it. I love it! I prize it more dearly than tongue dare to tell! No sherbet or pudding or pie is above it; there's nothing in pastry I like half so well. Just give me a section as large as a platter, with freshly crushed berries spread over the lot, and I am contented and happy, no matter what ailment or trouble or sorrows I've got. Ho, bring on the shortcake, the strawberry shortcake, and always and ever I'm Jack-on-the-spot!—Los Angeles Express.

New England English.

Complaint was made to a local man by one of his employees that boys who were swimming in a pond were causing quite a nuisance. The owner of the property gave the man the privilege of putting up a sign, as he had asked permission to do it. The notice reads as follows:

"No Lolling or Swimming on Thees Grown—Order by _____. If Caught Law Will be Forced."—Berkshire Courier.

Laymen Combat White Plague.

According to recent figures published by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, nearly 50 per cent. of those enlisted in the active campaign against consumption are laymen, and the percentage of laymen has tripled in the last four years.

Where Trouble is Found.

Wigwag—I never knew such a fellow as Bjones! He is always looking for trouble."

Henpeckke—Then, why doesn't he get married?—Philadelphia Record.

Encouraging.

"Tell me frankly, sir, what do you think of my daughter's voice?" "Well, madam, I think she may have a brilliant future in water-color painting."

Keenest Delights of Appetite and Anticipation

are realized in the first taste of delicious

Post Toasties and Cream

The golden-brown bits are substantial enough to take up the cream; crisp enough to make crushing them in the mouth an exquisite pleasure; and the flavor—that belongs only to Post Toasties—

"The Taste Lingers"

This dainty, tempting food is made of purely white corn, cooked, rolled and toasted into "Toasties."

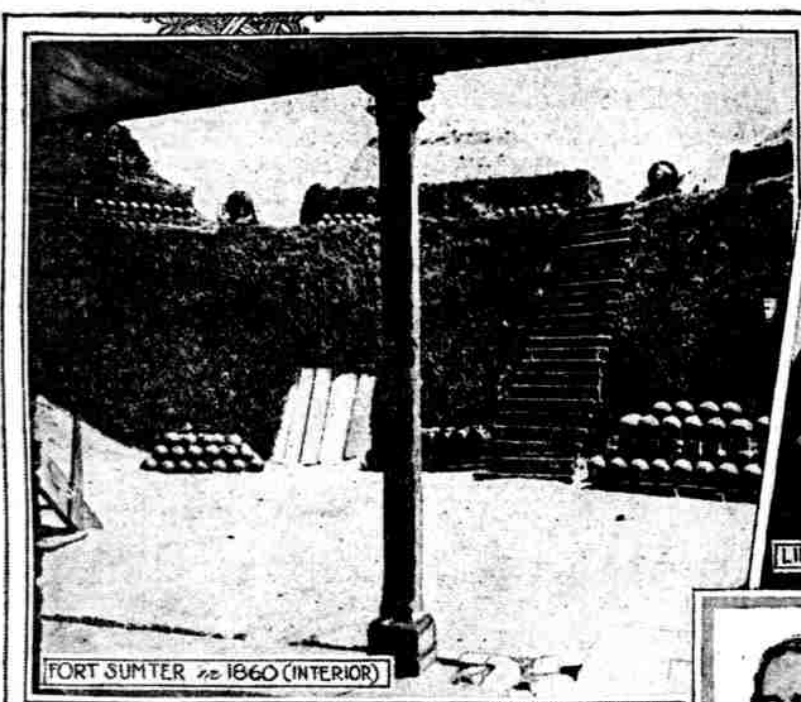
Popular pkg; 10c; Large Family size 15c

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE WORLD'S NEWS

"STATE OF THE UNION" HALF A CENTURY AGO



By CHARLES N. LURIE.

WE of this day and generation, dwelling in amity and concord with our fellow Americans of every other section and every other state, feeling ourselves citizens of a great nation, not of any division thereof, can scarcely visualize the state of the nation in 1861. To us disunion, "secession," is a historical abstraction laid away forever among the discarded lumber of dead statesmanship. But in 1861, fifty years ago, when Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office of president of a "country divided against itself," the question was one of desperate, vital seriousness, dismembering the Union and arraying the two great sections, north and south, against each other with deadly weapons in their hands. Nor were the two sections of the country—or perhaps it would be more accurate to say the remnants of the old nation and the new nation striving to establish itself—united within themselves. There were not an undivided north, struggling to keep more states from going out of the Union, and an undivided south endeavoring with might and main to keep the ground it already held and to add more territory to itself. North and south were seething caldrons of dissension, bitterness, internecine strife, envy and distrust, so much so that even propositions so outrageous—viewed with our modern, clearer eyes—as the splitting of the Union into four or more parts were entertained seriously.

Fifty years ago it was the matter of secession, division of the Union, made actual by the withdrawal from the Union of seven states before March 4, 1861, which overshadowed and colored all the questions of the day. It had relegated to comparative obscurity

the great vexed matter of slavery. In it was involved everything of a political or an economic nature, since the act of secession of South Carolina in December, 1860, followed by those of the other southern states, had broken all the threads of governmental intercourse and had tangled business affairs in a seemingly inextricable manner. To this day tales are heard of private fortunes ruined by the repudiation of debts and the breaking off of accounts north and south, of questions of the obligations of states not yet satisfactorily adjudicated. There were private losses without corresponding gains, and there were government losses, mainly by the north, which had thrown everything into confusion.

Sumter Besieged When Lincoln Took Office.
In March, 1861, Fort Sumter had not yet fallen before the southern arms. It was besieged, however, and the north was inflamed daily by stories of its reduction. Fort Pickens, in Pensacola harbor, was in like desperate case. The south was averse for the reduction of the forts and their addition to the number already held firmly in Confederate hands. Northern opinion was divided, with the majority of the populace urging the government to re-enforce and sustain Major Anderson, commandant of Sumter. A vociferous minority, which held that the "firing sisters" of the south should be permitted to "go in peace," wanted the government to abandon Sumter to South Carolina. The order of John A. Dix, secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot," was not echoed unanimously in the northern states.

Matters stood thus when Lincoln assumed office, the center of a vortex of

political jealousies and hatred, and nominated to his cabinet Chase and Seward, men believed generally at that time to be able than their chief.

The opening of the Lincoln administration saw the federal government virtually bankrupt. Mismanagement and extravagance had drained the national resources. The government was flat on its back, with the sources of national revenue partly dammed by the withdrawal of seven states and the disorganization of business due to the shadow of impending civil war. Private business also was feverish and unsettled. The effects of the great panic of 1857 had not wholly worn off. The great carrying trade was falling off from its flourishing state in the decade preceding the war. The sowing and reaping of crops had gone on as usual the year before with little appreciable difference. The southern Confederacy was already feeling the truth of the old saying about money being the "sinews of war" and the necessary basis of government. A recent writer has declared that the greatest need of the Confederacy throughout the terrible struggle was a financier of supreme power. In the early days of 1861 this fact already was forcing

itself on the minds of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy (he had been inaugurated in February) and the other leaders of political thought in the seceded states.

The Matter of Military Force.
Although in later years the preponderant resources of the north in men and money created the great armies which were the wonder of the world, before President Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861 the Federal government had only very small military forces at its command. Many of the best officers of the army and navy were southerners and cast in their lot with their states. In April, 1861, Virginia went out and took with her Robert E. Lee, considered by many able judges the greatest military genius developed by the war. The southern leaders, headed by President Davis, a West Point graduate of experience in the Mexican war and in the office of secretary of war, were laboring hard to raise levies for the "irrepressible conflict" which they foresaw with better judgment and keener foresight than many of the northern statesmen. The southern states found weapons forged to their hands in the munitions of war sent

south by John B. Floyd when he was secretary of war in the cabinet of President Buchanan and in the forts and government ships which they had seized, considering them as part of their rightful share of the resources of the general government when they seceded from the Union. The military situation was not encouraging to the north, nor was it better for the south, in view of the scarcity of money and the fact that only seven southern states in all were arrayed against almost four times that number of the north.

One of the great questions which confronted both President Lincoln and his cabinet and President Davis and his advisers—perhaps the greatest—was that of the swaying of the border states. With them lay the balance of power. It seemed, either to permit the north to face the south with a vast preponderance of resources or to augment the strength of the south sufficiently to wage war against its foe with the probability of success. It must be remembered that sentiment in many of the border states was divided geographically. For instance, western Tennessee and Kentucky adhered generally to the Confederate cause, while the mountainous eastern regions sent their fight-

ing men to the Union armies. Western Virginia, erected later into a separate state, was Union in sympathy in accordance with the views of neighboring Ohio, while the eastern part of the Old Dominion decided very soon after the inauguration of Lincoln that its destiny lay with its southern sisters. The struggle for Missouri was especially important, but the state remained in the Union. The first great battle of the war after Bull Run was fought at Wilson creek, near Springfield, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861.

North Vastly Superior in Population.
The population of the country, according to the census of 1860, was 21,443,322. Of this only about 5,000,000 were in the eleven states which afterward formed the Confederate States of America, and of these 5,000,000 about 3,500,000 were colored, either free negroes or slaves. From the official reports it appears that the whole amount of revenue collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1860, at the ports of the states which had seceded up to March 27, 1861, was only \$3,451,757, or only about one-twentieth of all the revenue collected at all the ports of the United States. Small wonder that the south found its

financial position becoming worse and worse as the year 1861 and the subsequent years of struggle wore on, or that its people found themselves reduced to the most desperate means of obtaining subsistence when their ports were blockaded by the fleets raised by the Federal government to meet the emergency.

As Lincoln's first term began its harassed career the air was filled with talk of compromises. Matters had advanced far on the road to open warfare, but hope that bloodshed might be averted was still felt. Influential leaders on both sides strove to find some ground of agreement, but they bowed before the determination of the south on the one side to free itself from what it termed "intolerable northern domination" and the equally inflexible decision of the north not to yield to any thought of dismembering the "old Union" of the fathers. Among the northern leaders who tried hard to placate the south was William H. Seward, the chief of Lincoln's cabinet throughout the war, and it is worth noting that Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, vice president of the Confederate states, opposed secession as late as November, 1860.



MEN AND AFFAIRS OF "TIMES WHICH TRIED MEN'S SOULS."

ANCIENT QUARRELS OVER VENUS REPEATED



ON THE SURFACE OF VENUS.

WHAT do you know about Venus? No, not the ancient goddess who was long on good looks and short on clothes. If her current pictures be authentic. Nor yet the famous lady from Milo, she of the perfect proportions, whose arms were stretched out so long across the centuries before she was found that the limbs broke off under their own weight and have never been recovered. Venus, the planet Venus, the bright star of the heavens, is the subject of the query with which this story begins.

Confess, now, you don't know much about Venus. Unless you are an amateur or a professional astronomer you probably don't know much more about Venus than the fact that there is such a star and that it is mentioned sometimes in the patent medicine almanacs as being the morning or the evening star of some day in particular. But you need not feel ashamed. Most of your fellow citizens don't know much more about Venus than you do.

Sisters and brothers, it behooves us to read up on Venus. Professor Thomas Jefferson Jackson See says there are or may be folks on Venus waiting for us to send them greetings or trying in their Venusian way to communicate with us. Peering through his big telescope, Professor See has noted on Venus conditions which make him think and declare boldly that the planet is not only habitable, but is probably inhabited by some sort of intelligent beings. Pro-



PROFESSOR LOWELL.

PROFESSOR T. J. SEE.

fessor See has embodied or imbedded his views on Venus in a volume recently issued or "Researches on the Evolution of the Stellar Systems." This is asserted to be "the only great standard treatise on cosmogony ever published and one of the most epoch making works on astronomy that has appeared since the age of the Greeks." So you see it is a great work, and it is attracting much attention among the wise men whose business it is to study the heavens and tell us the latest news from Mars and Jupiter and Saturn and the other planets.

Professor See's standing in the scientific world is high, so high that his work has commanded the most respectful attention among astronomers and other learned folk. He is a master of art, a master of literature, a master of science and a doctor of philosophy, and he has charge of the United States naval observatory at Mare Island, California. When, therefore, he speaks about Venus it is with the voice of great authority. He says: "And just as the earth never rotated very rapidly and has not been appreciably retarded by the effects of tidal

friction, so also Venus likewise has escaped a corresponding retardation of axial rotation and still rotates in 23 hours 21 minutes, as has been held by observers since the days of Cassini, 1677. Accordingly it follows that the conditions on this planet are more like those of the earth than any other body of our system. Mars rotates forty-one minutes slower than the earth, while Venus rotates thirty-five minutes faster, and as the former planet is about as much outside of the earth's orbit as the latter is inside there is seen to be a profound physical cause which has operated to establish the period of 23 hours 21 minutes, first inferred from observations taken over two centuries ago. The planet Venus therefore is habitable, and probably inhabited by some kind of intelligent beings."

According to mythology, Mars and Venus got into quite a row over the goddess Venus. It is a sad duty to record that in these modern enlightened days two eminent astronomers are differing about Venus. While Professor See asserts in his big book his firm belief that Venus is habitable, or, in brief, inhabited by sentient beings, Professor Percival Lowell, he of Mars fame, makes assertions which support will render Professor See's position quite untenable. According to Professor Lowell, Mars is the only planet outside of our own that contains the possibility of organized life. He declares that Mercury and Venus are in their dotage as planets, being already dead and dried up worlds; that Mars is rapidly reaching the stage when life no longer will be possible on its surface and that our own beloved

earth is next on the toboggan of life, almost ready, geologically speaking, to take the swift slide that ends in lifeless oblivion, beyond the hope of physical resurrection. "Only self-centered ignorance sustains our self-conceit that we are something peculiar in nature's scheme," says Professor Lowell. "Our peculiarity consists in so thinking. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are too young yet [to sustain life]. Venus and Mercury, though ostensibly open, are too old to have anything to reveal."

Professor See's position is also held by Professor Pickering, the famous Harvard astronomer. "There are many physical reasons for thinking that if any other planet besides the earth is inhabited it is probably Venus," says the Cambridge man.

It is a pretty quarrel as it stands, with issues and reasonings too vast and too complicated to be understood of the ordinary intellect. In it are involved matters of the deepest religious belief as well as questions of the utmost earthly seriousness. If the earth's life is within measurable distance of annihilation—reckoning time by geological eras, remember, not by our infinitesimal years—if Venus has preceded us on the way to cosmic death, if Jupiter is, as Professor Lowell asserts, a "huge baby of a world still in its swaddling clothes," with possibilities of developing life as we know it or in some other form, who shall measure the effects of these theories on the views which our remote descendants shall take of life on this earth, in other worlds and in the hereafter?

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

Just a Century Ago "L'Aiglon" ("The Eaglet") Was Born

ONE hundred years ago, in March, 1811, the interest of the civilized world was centered in an atom of humanity, a male child, who began then a career which seemed destined to become a flame of glory, but which ended twenty-one years later in pathetic illness, disappointment and disillusion. The infant was the son of the great Napoleon.

The world knows much of the great Napoleon. It has studied the bizarre career of the third man of the name who strove to emulate the career of his uncle without that uncle's brain and will. But it knows little of Napoleon II, and cares less. For a brief time, in the pitiable career of the son of the greatest of the Bonapartes, due to the embodiment of the closing scenes of his short life in Rostand's play, "L'Aiglon" ("The Eaglet"), play-

ed superbly by Sarah Bernhardt and adequately by Maude Adams. Only students of history remember that there was a second Napoleon, who began his career as "king of Rome," the title conferred on him by his father immediately after his birth, and ended it as a sempiternal prisoner at the court of his maternal grandfather, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

The only acknowledged son of Napoleon Bonaparte was born of the union of the first emperor of the French with the Archduchess Marie Louise, daughter of the Austrian ruler. Napoleon's marriage with Josephine having remained childless, he sought a divorce, reasoning that the continued existence of his dynasty on the throne of France required a direct heir. He sought also to strengthen his grip of the scepter by a union with the Hapsburgs, one of the oldest and proudest of the reigning houses of Europe. He found the Austrian sovereign not loath

to bind in this way an alliance with the master of Europe, and the marriage with Marie Louise, then a girl of sixteen, was arranged in 1810. Bonaparte was then forty-one years old. His power was at its zenith, with no cloud of Elba or Waterloo or St. Helena visible on the horizon.

The birth of the child, whose name was Napoleon Francois Charles Joseph Bonaparte, brought rejoicing to France. Belief in the "star" of the emperor was widespread, and the people thought that the glory of his house was to be continuous, centered in his direct line. Everywhere, in Paris and in the provinces, the news of the birth on March 20, 1811, called forth fetes and illuminations and addresses of loyalty. Voltaire Paris itself went almost mad with joy. The memoirs of the people of the time

back to Paris, only to leave again and finally for Austria, when her august husband was sent into exile at St. Helena. He had abdicated the throne in favor of the king of Rome, but the powers paid little attention to the four-year-old king, who never reigned.

Thereafter Napoleon II. lived at the Austrian court under the care of his grandfather until his death of tuberculosis in 1832. The title of Duke of Reichstadt was created for him by the Austrian emperor. His mother married again after the death of Napoleon I. in 1821. She seems to have cared little for her son, interesting herself mainly in the activities of the court. He was educated for a military career and gave promise of exhibiting much of the genius which gained for his father the opportunity of displaying his other



THE SON OF NAPOLEON.

SARAH BERNHARDT AS THE DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

contain many references to the rejoicings of the city. Napoleon himself took no pains to conceal his happiness. Elba and the downfall of the Napoleonic hopes found Marie Louise and her child hurrying back to her father's court at Vienna. It should be understood that the marriage of the young Austrian archduchess to Napoleon had been a "marriage of convenience" on her part. She had no affection for the man who had humbled her country and who had been represented to her as a devouring ogre almost up to the time of her wedding. The "hundred days" which shook Europe after Napoleon's return to France and before his final downfall at Waterloo brought her

world astounding abilities. It is recorded of Napoleon II. that he showed facility in the acquisition of languages, resembling his mother in this respect. Rostand paints the king as being kept in ignorance of his father's fate and as being calmed by means of pretty women and otherwise into failure to realize his inheritance of greatness. "But the young man is credited by all observers with more than ordinary intelligence, and it is probable that Rostand drew on his poetic imagination." Besides the king of Rome the great Bonaparte had two other sons, both illegitimate. This is stated on the authority of Constant, his chief valet de chambre. VICTOR CAPELLO.

What's The Matter With Mars?

If all strange theories be true the earth dweller who gets a glimpse of the weird and wonderful Martian populace will stand aghast at a motley collection more grotesque than any monster that ever paraded through dreamland & & &

"As gravity on the surface of Mars is really a little more than one-third that at the surface of the earth—the true ratio is not eighty-one, but about fifty—that is, a Martian would be physically about fifty fold more efficient than man."

Having proved what his physical proportions would be the astronomer is not quite content to rest there, but goes on in some instances to set forth a few of his possible physical characteristics, all of which are decidedly interesting. Mr. R. A. Gregory believes "that people with immense chests" or "folk with gills like fishes" could pass a comfortable existence there in spite of the rarefied at-

mosphere, and birds all have eyes." Sir William Ramsay believes that gases or chemical compounds may be intelligent because "it is absurd to suppose that consciousness may not exist with forms of matter the existence of which we are just beginning to suspect."

The most interesting because the most convincing of all this curious argument is that which relates to the possibility of life on Mars—the wonderfully earth-like sphere which swings so far from little globe, here many astronomers are at one again. Sir Robert Ball, Sir William Ramsay, M. Flammarion, H. A. Proctor, Percival Lowell, in fact, a dozen all voice the faith if not the fact that such is really the case.

Many of them, of course, approach their belief in a very obscure and scientific way, but they approach it, and the pictures which they draw are very alluring. Thus Sir Robert Ball, who stands unquestionably at the head of his profession, draws one of the most pleasing pictures—a picture which has served as much as any other to hearten the modern believer in life upon the little planet and make him feel that some day his faith will be justified.

"That there may be types of life of some kind or other on Mars," says Sir Robert Ball, "is, I should think, very likely. Two of the elements, carbon and hydrogen, which are more intimately associated with the phenomena of life here appear to be among the most widely distributed elements throughout the universe, and their presence on Mars is in the highest degree probable. But what form the progress of evolution may have taken it seems wholly impossible to conjecture. It is true, no doubt, that small planets like Mars would be fitted for the residence of large beings and large planets (like Jupiter) would be proper for small ones. Still I would suggest, however, that as our earth has only been tenanted by intelligent beings for an extremely brief period of its history—say, for example, about one-thousandth part of the entire number of years during which our globe has had an independent existence, we may fairly conjecture that the occupancy of any other world by intelligent beings might be only a very minute fraction in the space of the planet's history."

What this means is that life may be there, and it is fair to assume, as Mr. Lowell and many others really do, that it is present now. Mars being old, we know the evolution on its surface must be similarly advanced, and it is highly probable that Martian folks are pos-



H. G. Wells's idea of The actual Martian from The War of the Worlds (copyright by Harper, 1910)

HISTORY OF MARS.

- B. C. 473—The first known observation of Mars is recorded in Ptolemy's Almagest.
- A. D. 1610—The phases of Mars were discovered by Galileo.
- 1650—The first sketch showing surface details was made by Huygens. He also suggested a rotation of twenty-four hours.
- 1666—Cassini determined the rotation of Mars to take place in twenty-four hours and forty minutes. He also observed the polar caps, and distinguished on the disk of Mars, near its terminator, a white spot advancing into the dark portion.
- 1777—Sir William Herschel made the first recognizable sketch of the surface detail of Mars.
- 1783—Sir William Herschel detected the variation in the size of the polar snow caps, measured the polar compression, and determined the inclination of the axis of the planet to its orbit.
- 1785-1802—Schroeder discovered the very dark spots, since shown to be the Northern and Equatorial seas, but supposed then to be clouds.
- 1840—Beer and Maedler published the first map of the planet, assigning latitudes and longitudes to the various markings. On this map are indicated the first canal and the first of the small lakes.
- 1858—Secchi made the first study of the colors exhibited by the planet.
- 1862—Lockyer made the first sketch showing all the forms with which we are now familiar.
- 1864—Dawes detected eight or ten of the canals.
- 1867—Huggins detected lines due to the presence of water vapor in the spectrum of Mars.
- 1867—Proder determined the period of rotation of Mars within 0.1 second.
- 1877—Hall discovered the two satellites of Mars.
- 1882—Schiaparelli discovered numerous double canals and announced that the appearance formed one of the characteristic phenomena of the planet.

BY SIR ROBERT BALL.

THAT there may be types of life of some kind or other on Mars is, I should think, very likely.

But what form the progress of evolution may have been it seems totally impossible to conjecture. It is true, no doubt, that small planets (like Mars) would be fitted for the residence of large beings, and large planets would be proper for small ones. The Lilliputians might be sought for in a globe like Jupiter, and the Brobdingnagians in a globe like Mars.

MARS and its possible inhabitants are always a source of speculation to scientists, and many and diverse are the opinions as to the little planet and its place in the universe.

For forty years human information as to Mars has gradually grown, but knowledge of the forms of Martian life is mostly theoretic. Percival Lowell, astronomer of the Lowell Observatory, believes that life exists on Mars and that the Martian "canals" (so-called) evidence a high degree of intelligence.

"Irrigation unscientifically conducted," he asserts, "would not give us such a truly wonderful mathematical fitness in the several parts as we there behold. A mind of no mean order would seem to have presided over the system—a mind certainly of considerably more comprehensiveness than that which presides over the various departments of our public works. Party politics, at all events, have had no part in them, for the system is planet wide."

On the other hand, W. S. Holden, astronomer of the Lick Observatory, holds an entirely different view. According to him, the snow caps as seen through the telescope are not composed of snow at all, but rather of solid carbonic acid gas. The lakes and seas and canals are merely color phenomena, such as may be seen upon the moon to-day, and the lines of double canals noted by Schiaparelli, Flammarion, Lockyer and others optical illusions which come from long straining with the eyes. Between these extremes are all forms of strange theories—people who have an enormous chest development, people who have gills like fishes, people who are formed like lizards or overgrown like giants, four-footed creatures, strong, powerful double-eyed individuals, whose reasoning capacity is always, owing to the age of the planet, thought to be high, and whose social life may be enhanced by material improvements which would make our own look like the implements of barbarians.

In fact, the ideas advanced as to the nature of life upon the fiery planet are so various and so well-sustained that one may readily question whether anything definite is known at all.

One of the most interesting theories concerning the Martians, and upon which all astronomers are apparently agreed, is that if there is any such thing as life in the form in which we know it, it is of enormous size—three to five times as large as anything of the same order here. Men, trees, flowers, birds—all would be of Brobdingnagian proportions, and for the following reasons, which Percival Lowell, the last astronomer of great reputation to reason upon this subject, has given. This is, he says, the effect of mere size of habitat (or the planet on which we live) upon the size of the inhabitant.

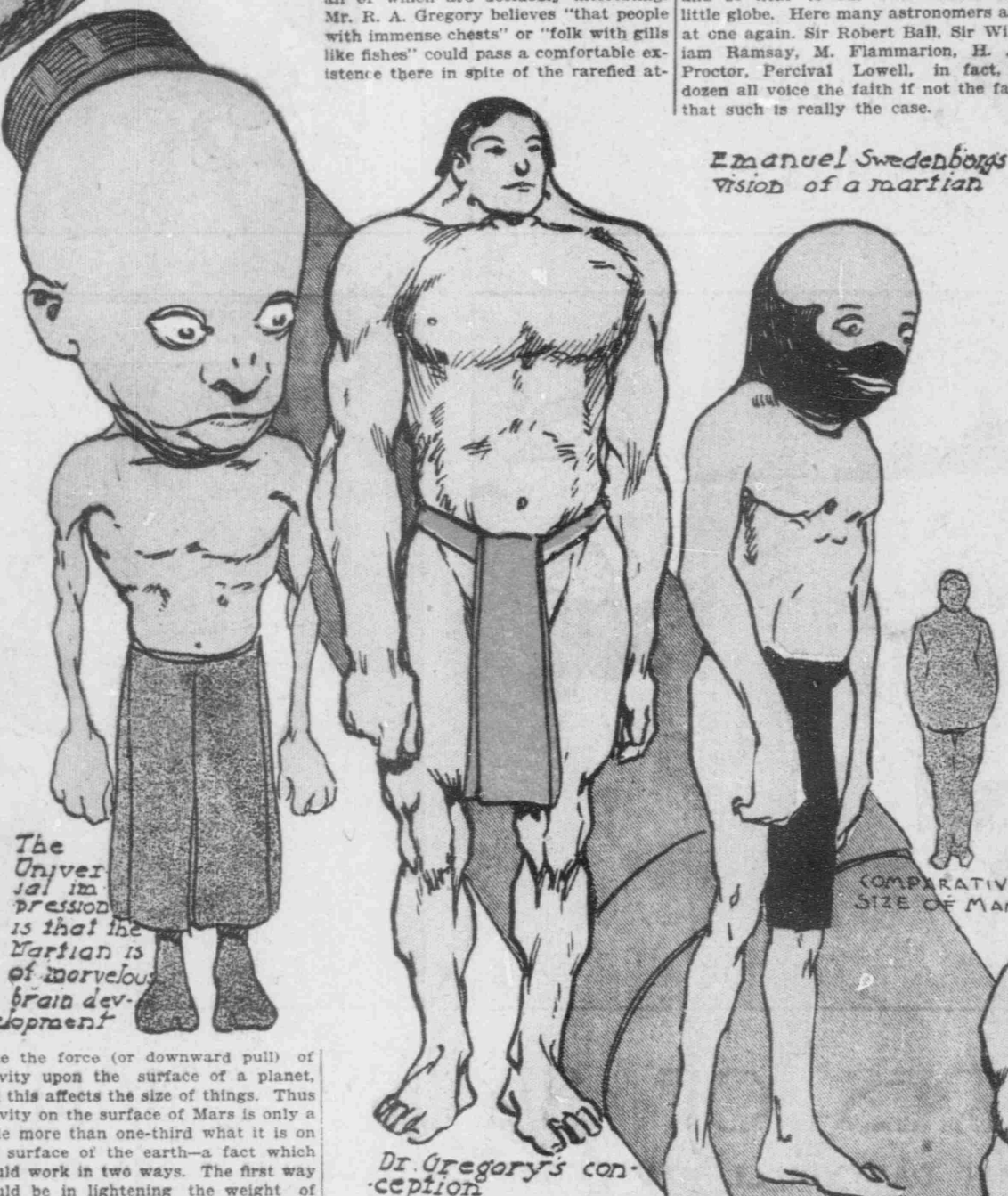
"Volume and mass," he says, "deter-

BY HOWARD SWAN.

IN the first place, as regards the physical bodies of the inhabitants of other planets, we cannot tell if their bodies are like our own, or their surroundings.

There may be less or more air there, and so their ears may not register the same sounds. They even may not have any ears; their nerves and muscles under varying conditions of gravitation may be very differently constituted.

But I venture to think that their eyes must be similarly constituted to our eyes, since they live in the same sun's rays, which rays, as we know by experience, can produce the same physical, actinic and electrical effects either with or without air. And further, both in and out of air, fishes, beasts and birds all have eyes.



The Universal impression is that the Martian is of marvelous brain development

Another of Gregory's ideas

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF MAN

By H. G. WELLS

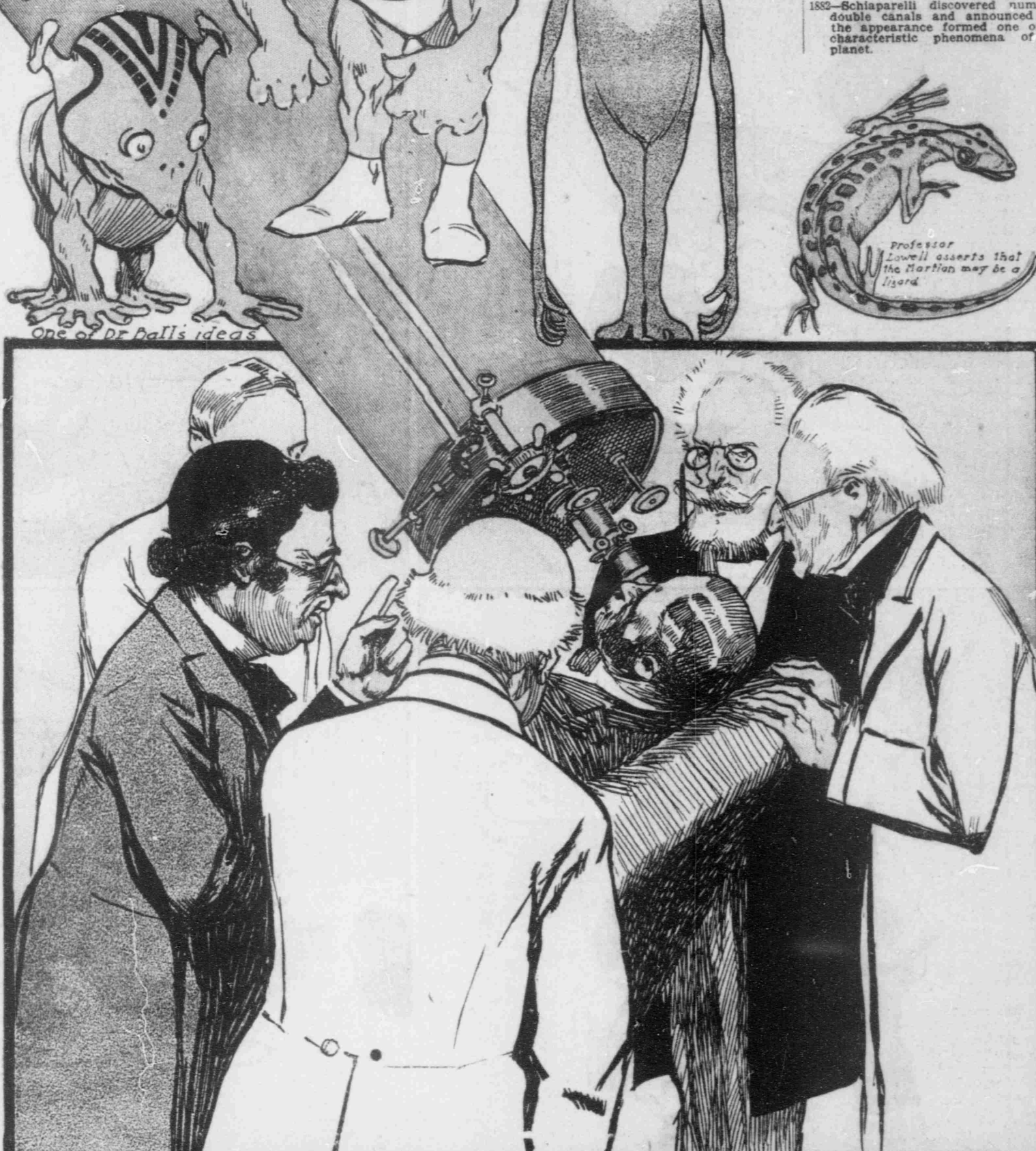
A BIG, grayish, rounded bulk, the size, perhaps, of a bear, was rising slowly and painfully out of the cylinder.

As it bulged up and caught the light, it glistened like wet leather. Two large, dark-colored eyes were regarding me. It was rounded and had, one might say, a face. There was a mouth under the eyes, the lifeless brim of which quivered and panted and dropped saliva. The body heaved and pulsed convulsively. A lank tentacle appendage gripped the edge of the cylinder. Another swayed in the air.

Those who have never seen a living Martian can scarcely imagine the range of horror of their appearance. The peculiar V-shaped mouth with its pointed upper lip, the absence of a chin beneath the wedge-like lower lip, the incessant quivering of this mouth, the Gorgon groups of tentacles, the tumultuous breathing of the lungs in a strange atmosphere, the evident heaviness and painfulness of movement, due to the great gravitational energy of the earth—above all, the extraordinary intensity of the immense eyes—culminated in an effect akin to nausea.

There was something fungoid in the oily brown skin, something in the clumsy deliberation of the tedious movements exceedingly terrible.

"There was something fungoid in the oily brown skin, something in the clumsy deliberation of the tedious movements exceedingly terrible," said Mr. Gregory, who believes that people with an enormous chest development or gills could live on Mars, because whatever atmosphere exists on Mars must be much thinner than ours and far too rare to sustain the life of a people of our limited lung capacity. Mr. Swan thinks that they have eyes like ours, because "they live in the same sun's rays, which rays, as we know by experience, can produce the same physical, actinic and electrical effects either with or without air, and both in and out of air fishes,



One of Dr. Ball's ideas

Professor Lowell asserts that the Martian may be a lizard

Tremendous World Catastrophe to Happen on Dec. 17?

Professor Porta Insists That the Peculiar Grouping of the Planets Next Month Will Produce a Gigantic Sun Spot Which Will Explode

the Earth's Volcanoes, Shake Us with Earthquakes and Bury Us with Floods, but the Government Scientists Explain Why All This Is Not Likely to Happen

ON December 17 an unusual grouping of planets occurs in the heavens. On this much all astronomers agree—that there will be an unusual and over-balanced collection of powerful planetary bodies grouped on one side of the sun.

Professor Albert F. Porta asserts with great conviction that this unusual planetary situation will pull forth from the sun the mightiest sun-spot or explosion of gases ever known to man, and that our unfortunate planet, the earth, as an innocent bystander, will receive the full force of this solar cataclysm. Staggering under this blow, Professor Porta predicts a disturbance on the earth without precedent or parallel, with hurricanes, lightning, colossal rains, gigantic lava eruptions, great earthquakes, floods, and fearful cold.

Professor Porta's predictions have attracted a good deal of attention and have brought many anxious inquiries to the Government astronomers in Washington and to the scientists in various State and college observatories. While all astronomers agree with Professor Porta as to the unusual planetary situation in the heavens next month, they do not admit that the consequences will be as he predicts. On this page Isabel M. Lewis, of the staff of the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington, discusses Professor Porta's assertions.

Professor Porta's Distressing Prediction

OWING to a strange grouping of six mighty planets such as has not been seen a score of centuries, the United States next December will be swept by the most terrific weather cataclysm experienced since human history began.

It will be caused by the hugest sun-spot on record—a sun-spot that will be visible to the naked eye.

Since men first began to make record of events, no sun-spot has been large enough to be seen without the aid of instruments. This one will be.

The sun-spot that will appear December 17, 1919, will be a vast wound in the side of the sun.

It will be a gigantic explosion of flaming gases, leaping hundreds of thousands of miles out into space. It will have a crater large enough to engulf the earth, much as Vesuvius might engulf a football.

Such a sun-spot will be rich enough in electro-magnetic energy to fling the atmosphere of our planet into a disturbance without precedence or parallel.

There will be hurricanes, lightning, colossal rains. It will be weeks before the earth will regain its normal conditions.

There will also be gigantic lava eruptions, great earthquakes, to say nothing of floods and fearful cold.

I make this startling prophecy with no desire to be merely sensational or alarming. It is simply because my study of the planets has revealed certain results with mathematical certainty.

On December 17, 1919—no less than seven planets will pull jointly on the sun. These will include all the mightiest planets, those with the most powerful pull.

Six of them—Mercury, Mars, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune—will be in conjunction; grouped together in the greatest "league of planets" ever known in the annals of astronomy.

They will be massed in the narrow limit of 26 degrees on the same side of the sun!

Directly opposite, coming into opposition with this gigantic league will be the huge planet Uranus. The magnetic currents between Uranus and the six planets will pierce the sun like a mighty spear.

Our earth is outside the league, at an angle of nearly

By Isabel M. Lewis

of the Nautical Almanac Office, United States Naval Observatory, Washington.

THE sensational prediction that an enormous sun-spot, plainly visible to the naked eye, is to appear on December 17, and that it will be attended by the most terrific weather cataclysm since human history began, has been circulated so generally throughout the country and has aroused such an unusual degree of apprehension in some quarters that many observatories and editors of astronomical publications in the United States have been receiving numerous inquiries as to whether there is any scientific basis for this prediction.

The foundation for this belief is supposed to be the fact that on this date six of the planets—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune—will be grouped on the same side of the sun "within the narrow limit of 26 degrees," while a seventh, Uranus, will be diametrically opposite to this combination on the other side of the sun.

The earth is at right angles to this grouping of planets and so placed, it is said, "in perfect position to receive almost the full force of the monster electrical disturbance," to quote the words of the predictor. The statement is also made that "two planets united are enough to produce a small sun-spot and a small storm, while three cause a larger one, and four make a very great storm, indeed."

It is true that on December 17 the rela-

tive positions of the planets will be as stated above, as may be seen from the diagram which gives the relative positions of the planets throughout the year 1919.

However, it is possible to show that four or even five or six planets may be within a narrow zone on either side of the sun without producing unusual disturbances on the earth. In fact, such groupings of the planets have already taken place several times during the present year, with no abnormal results.

We find from the diagram that the planetary groupings of December 17 will be very similar to what they were during the latter part of May of this year. About the 20th of May Neptune, Saturn, Jupiter and Venus were all within a zone about thirty degrees wide on one side of the sun, with Mercury and Uranus diametrically opposite on the other side of the sun, and the earth and Mars opposite to each other and at right angles to this combination of six planets.

Accordingly, there should have been at that time a cataclysm almost as severe as the one that is scheduled for December 17, since six planets were nearly in line and the earth was nearly at right angles to the combination (as it is to be on December 17), and therefore "in perfect position to receive the full force of the monster electrical disturbance."

There was a large sun-spot visible in May (also in June), and an electrical storm

90 degrees—in perfect position to receive almost the full force of the monster electrical disturbance as it leaps into activity on what, to us, will be the eastern horizon of the sun's disc.

Be warned in advance. Tremendous things are going to happen from December 17 to 20, 1919, and afterward!

THE END OF THE WORLD—By Francis Danby.

"And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind."—Revelations vi., 13.

on the earth, but there have been other sun-spots fully as large, and electrical storms fully as great in other years when no two planets were in conjunction.

On August 1 of this year Mercury, Venus and the earth were in less than thirty degrees of each other on one side of the sun, with Mars, Jupiter and Neptune on the opposite side; again, six planets nearly in line and nothing unusual occurred in the way of sun-spots and magnetic storms, although, according to the theory on which the prediction for December 17 is based, even four planets nearly in line will produce "a very great storm, indeed."

The planets, with the exception of Mercury and Venus, change their relative positions very slowly. Especially is this true of the largest and most powerful planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The nearest and most rapidly moving of the four, Jupiter, changes its position only thirty degrees in the course of an entire year. Saturn moves but twelve degrees in a year, Uranus about four degrees and Neptune only two and a fraction.

So if these four mightiest planets are in line with each other in December, they are also nearly in line for several months preceding and following this time, and no great and sudden effect could be produced by the changes in their relative positions during this period. The "electro-magnetic pull" of these four planets, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter, upon the sun will be no greater on December 17 than it was in September and October.

It is the comparatively small inner planets that change their positions most rapidly, relative to each other and the other planets. Mercury darts completely around the sun in eighty-eight days, and Venus makes a revolution in seven and a half months. Our own planet, Earth, moves about a degree in a day.

Reference to the diagram will show that these rapidly moving planets have been closely in line with three or more of the planets several different times during the present year. So if the combined electro-magnetic forces of three or four planets closely grouped are supposed to produce solar and terrestrial storms of great intensity, why have not such abnormal storms occurred a number of times this year, particularly in May and August, when six planets were in line?

There are, it is true, electro-magnetic effects produced by the sun upon the planets. Violent solar disturbances in the form of sun-spots and eruptive prominences produce electrical effects upon the earth and in its atmosphere, such as violent magnetic storms, auroral displays, changes in atmospheric currents, cloudiness and rainfall, but it is by no means certain that the planets produce any important electro-magnetic effects upon the sun.

Sun-spots have been carefully studied for many years with a view to discovering such relationships if they exist—and many attempts have been made to determine the cause and nature of their periodicity, with no definite results, though, if anything, the evidence is in favor of an internal rather than an external cause. It is more likely that conditions existing within the sun's interior produce these periodic outbursts of solar activity, and all attendant solar and ter-

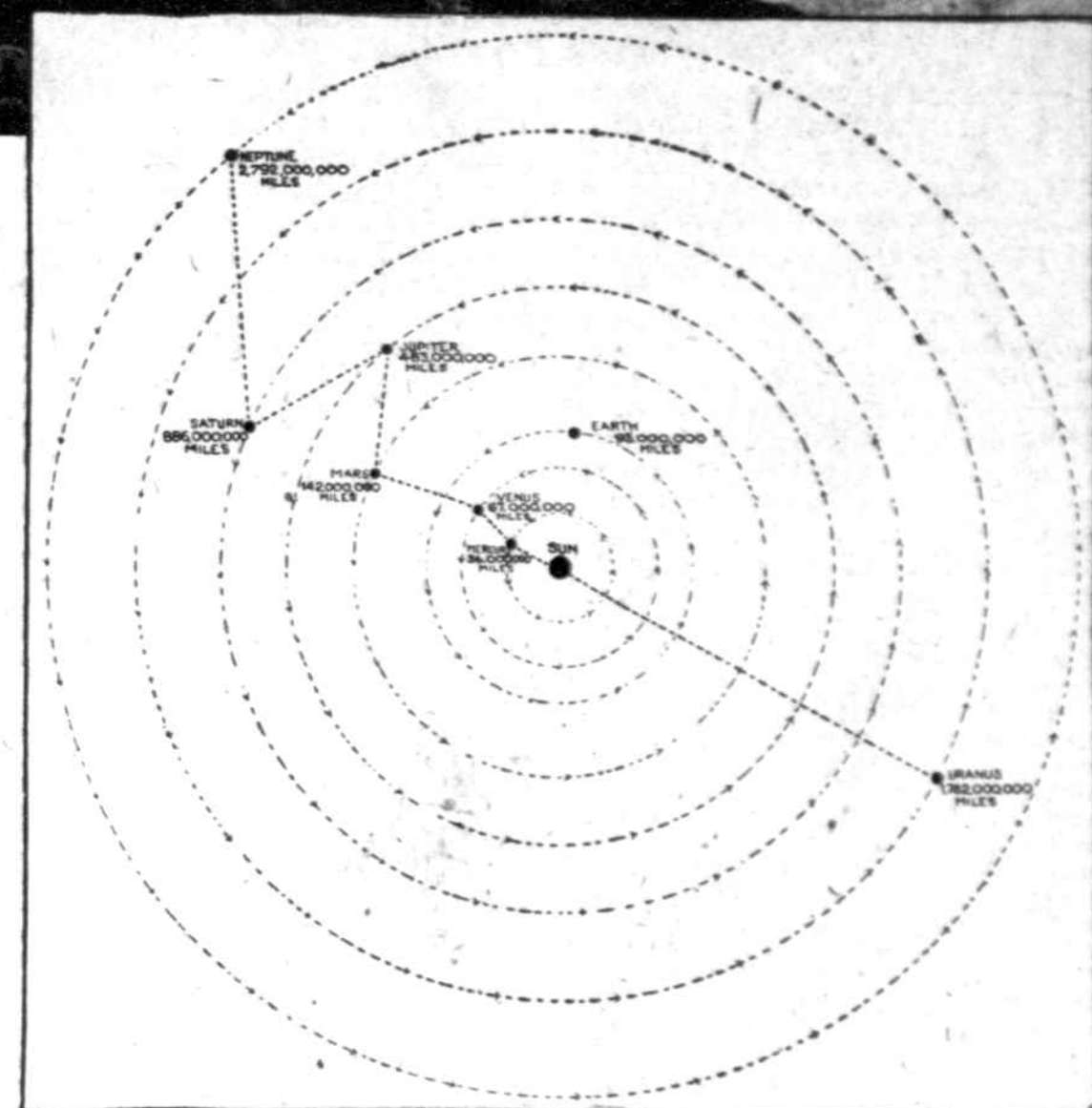
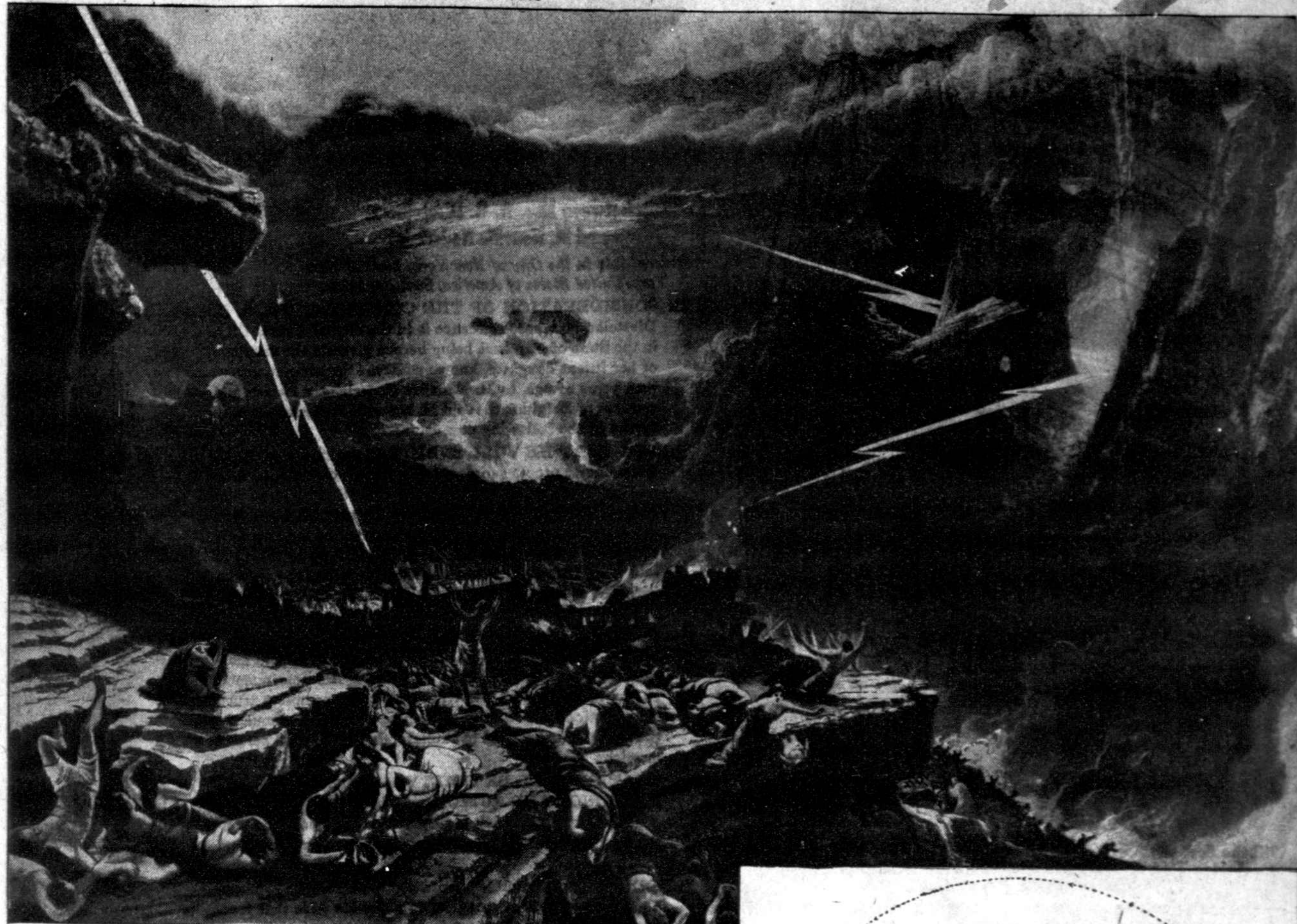
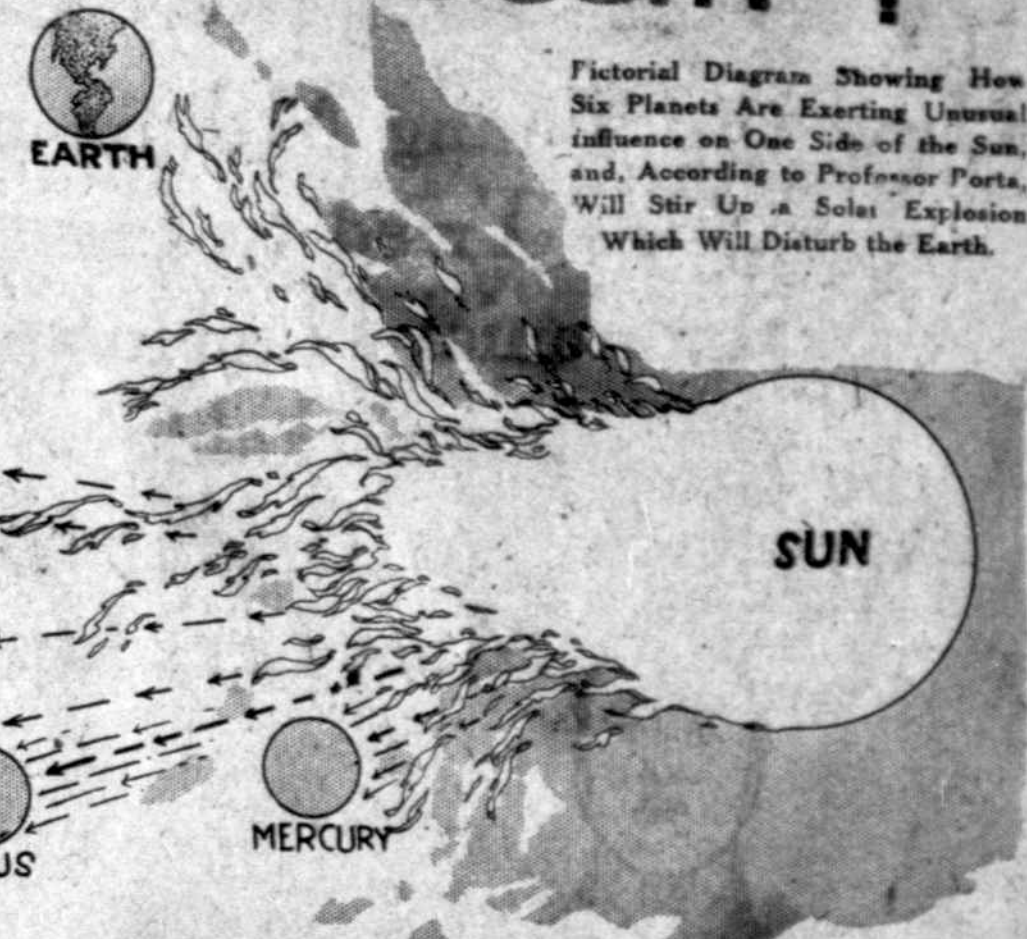


Diagram Showing Positions of the Various Planets on Dec. 17.

restrial displays, than that they are due to the action of the planets.

If electro-magnetic effects were produced by the planets they would not occur with startling suddenness, but would be more or less periodic in their nature and in keeping with the sun-spot cycle of maximum and minimum appearance.

The period when sun spots were most prevalent for this particular cycle occurred two years ago, when solar outbursts were more pronounced and magnetic storms more prevalent than they have been during the past year.

Since solar storms are now decreasing

in number and intensity no unusual disturbance in the atmosphere of the sun or upon the earth's surface is to be expected in the near future.

We may be reasonably assured, then, that no sudden cataclysm will arise as a result of the relative groupings of the planets either on or following December 17.

Many times in the past six and even seven planets have been closely in line without any disastrous results, and there is no reason to believe that the December grouping of the planets will be in any way remarkable.